

SEX IN THE MOVIES---PAGE SEVEN

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News That's Different



VOL III, NO 47

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FEAR FAMINE AS RESULT OF CROP CUTTING

The program of farm relief now in process of consummation by the federal government, to reduce crop acreage, may be "flirting with famine," according to B. W. Snow, crop reporter of Chicago, in an article appearing in the December issues of the Farm Journal.

Snow's conviction is based upon the fact that acreage is only one element in production and is a minor element in comparison with the effects of weather, sunshine and rainfall.

The wheat crop in Kansas is cited as an example. In 1931 there was seeded in Kansas 12,800,000 acres to wheat and the crop totaled 239 million bushels. In 1932 with nearly 12 million acres sown the crop was only 106 million bushels. This year, Snow points out, with a seeded acreage of 11,400,000 acres, the crop is only 57 million bushels in Kansas.

"Between 1931 and 1933 there was an acreage decrease of 1,400,000 acres, or 11 per cent," states Snow, "but there was a crop decrease of 182 million bushels of 76 per cent. Acreage reduction would account for 21 million bushels, while weather was responsible for 161 million more."

"Food shortage is never anticipated a year ahead," Snow declares.

"Indeed, there are already clear indications that a repetition is in the making. Records for the last forty years show that the vast crop area immediately west of the 100th Meridian, representing a third of our wheat acreage, is largely dependent for its wheat crop upon the rainfall of July, August and September before seeding. Records this year show a deficiency of rainfall in this critical period and already a large percentage of the area seeded has either failed to sprout or has sprouted and died for lack of soil moisture."

Snow says that these and other factors lead him to "emphasize that we are headed toward importation of bread next year."

Banker Sentenced To 10 Years After Changing His Mind

CHICAGO — Losing hope in the middle of his jury trial, David Weiland, 45, former assistant cashier, stood up before Judge Feinberg and pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of \$113,000 from the Lake Shore Trust & Savings Bank.

The jury which was sworn in on Weiland's original plea of not guilty was dismissed and Judge Feinberg imposed sentence of from one to ten years in the penitentiary upon the ex-banker.

Weiland was charged with appropriating funds from various inactive accounts at the bank or those in the names of dead persons.

FIGHT MILK TRUST GRIP ON CHICAGO

CHICAGO — Charging there exists in Chicago a "milk trust" and that it has increased the price of milk to consumers \$7,000,000 since May, the city council milk committee this week launched a further offensive war upon the dealers' alleged combine.

Alderman Thomas J. Terrell, chairman of the council health committee, and Alderman David L. Sutton, chairman of the subcommittee on milk, planned widening the 100-mile limit of Chicago's milkshed to 150 or 200 miles to provide a larger and more competitive market.

The ultimate objective of the council committee, declared Alderman Sutton, is to "break the milk trust." He said:

"Ten years ago there were 1,000 milk dealers in Chicago. Today there are only 140 and many of these are subsidiaries of the principal dealers. Some are holding up their unwieldy financial structures by passing the burden on to the public in higher prices. The trust ought to be broken up and room made for a lot of smaller dealers so the customer, through competition, could get a fairer price."

NRA NOT CAUSING LARGE COAL PRICE GAIN SAYS BOARD

WASHINGTON — The retail price of bituminous coal should not be much higher this Winter because of the NRA code, in the opinion of the Consumers' Advisory Board.

The chief item in the cost of mining coal is wages, it was explained, but the coal code does not change the minimum wage scales of miners in Illinois, Indiana and the Rocky Mountain coal regions. The code does increase the lower wage rates of competing fields and of nonunion mines so that their rates will not give them so great a competitive advantage, the Board said.

"This means," it was stated, "that Illinois, Indiana and the Far West should be able to supply coal as cheaply as they ever could, and that the rest of the country is forbidden to invade their markets by means of low wages."

"Legitimate price increases in the high-wage area will be limited to those required to avoid further operating losses such as have characterized coal mines in the recent past."

About one-half of the retail price of soft coal goes to the retail dealer, according to the Board, while less than one-third goes to the railroad and probably not more than 20 per cent to the mine operator.

"This means," said the Board, "that even if mine prices of coal should double, the retail price need not rise more than 20 per cent to cover the greater mine charges."

"One advantage of the coal code to the consumer is that misrepresenting the analysis of coal is made a violation of the code. If consumers will insist upon seeing the dealer's mine analysis—which gives the number of heat units and the amount of water and ash in each ton—before they buy they can choose their coal intelligently according to its heating value. At present the relative prices of different kinds of coal do not accurately reflect their relative values as fuel."

"Mines in the high wage area may get more business than they did when they had to fight low-wage competition. If this happens, the more regular operation of these mines will go far to restore their profits."

"There seems to be no reason to expect much increase in the price of coal because of freight charges or retail costs. Freight rates have actually fallen 6 cents a ton. Retail prices, which declined on the average \$1.68 a ton from 1929 to May of this year, had recovered 92 cents of their loss by September. This rise exceeded the rise in price the coal dealers have to pay at wholesale by 37 cents. It is doubtful if they are losing money now when the reduction of their costs of doing business since 1929 is considered. But in any case, a further 35 cents to them would give them as great a margin as in 1929. Studies of retail coal margins at various times in the past have shown that considerable numbers of retail dealers have made profits from gross margins well below the average gross margin of \$4.10 which prevailed in September of this year."

Spread Truth! Pass This Page On

IOWA LOAN SHARKS LINING UP FOR STRONG BATTLE TO KEEP THEIR 42 PER CENT INTEREST

Some State Legislators And Newspapers Working
To Defeat Measure Cutting Interest Rates
From 42 To 24 Per Cent Annually

DES MOINES — Goaded by the fear of losing their 42 per cent interest racket, the loan sharks of Iowa, aided by their associates from other states are massing forces for a finish fight to cut down their profits. They have powerful help. Some State legislators affiliated directly and indirectly with the loan sharks are pulling every string to keep the interest rate at 42 per cent a year.

Passed by the House of Representatives on Monday, the bill cutting interest rate from 3½ to 2 per cent a month on small loans now awaits action in the senate where a similar bill was killed by the sifting committee at the last regular session.

The house passed the measure 81 to 20. It would cut interest rates on all loans up to \$300. Although test votes showed the bill had a senate majority in the regular session, the sifting committee for some reason failed to report it out so that it could be voted on. Efforts were made to take the bill from the sifting committee, but this procedure requires a two-thirds majority and the move failed by a few votes although well over one-half of the senate favored such action.

Newspapers Oppose
The same interests which killed the bill in the regular session apparently are lining up to defeat the present measure. The Des Moines Register and Tribune, admitted opponents of interest reduction on small loans, are again reported trying to block it, and the Register today printed an article suggesting the bill be voted down in the senate.

Senator Dickinson Asked To Be Quiet

VAN HORNE, Ia. — The Benton County Taxpayers league last Saturday asked Senator Dickinson to cease his wrecking crew demonstration and draw his salary in silence.

The Dickinson resolution, drawn up by Chris Kinsel of Vinton, new head of the league, to be sent to the senator himself, bristled with barbs aimed at his criticism of the NRA and the Roosevelt construction crew.

The resolution stated: "Whereas Senator Dickinson is devoting practically all of his time with the wrecking crew instead of going with the administration's construction crew . . . whereas, Senator Dickinson is paid by the taxpayers of Iowa he should either join the construction crew and draw his salary or remain silent at this time."

The resolution was forwarded to Senator Dickinson.

News Review Of The Week

Thursday, Nov. 16
SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn. — Stock cooperatives follow plans of stock producers at Chicago in refusing low prices on hogs.

SAN JOSE, Cal. — Federal officers arrest two men who confess killing Brooke Hart, 22, son of wealthy family, then demanding ransom for Hart's release.

Friday, Nov. 17
WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt announces formal recognition of Russia.

Saturday, Nov. 18
WASHINGTON — Board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce—some call them the "Chamber of Chiselers"—adopt resolutions condemning President Roosevelt's policies.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga. — President Roosevelt denounces "torries" who oppose change in American system.

SIOUX CITY, Ia. — Eleven alleged farm strikers indicted on charges of malicious mischief, released on \$500 bond each.

Sunday, Nov. 19
BERLIN — Roman Catholic leaders join with non-Nazi Protestants in opposing Hitler's state church idea.

ROME — Premier Mussolini indicates Italy may quit League of Nations.

ST. LOUIS — Gasoline famine nears through strike of filling station employees for 48-hour week and pay increases.

Monday, Nov. 20
NEW YORK — Stocks go up. Please turn to page sixteen

TAKE PROFITS OUT OF WAR THROUGH GOVERNMENT BUILDING OF WARSHIPS

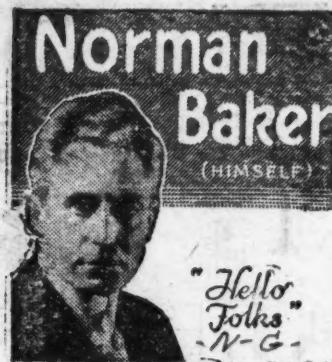
WASHINGTON — Private profit in the building of naval vessels must be abolished, the 1933 convention of the American Federation of Labor said, in demanding that all naval vessels, machinery and equipment be constructed by the Government.

The convention cited previous A. F. of L. declarations against the manufacture of naval vessels in private shipyards and pointed out that during the last political campaign, President Roosevelt repeatedly asserted that "taking the profits out of war" should be a national policy and to that end the construction of naval vessels and production of munitions of

war should be confined to navy yards and arsenals.

Charging that the Navy Department is not following the policy advocated by organized labor and the President, the convention directed that the officers of the Federation immediately urge upon the President the "desirability of 'taking the profits out of war' by having the construction of naval vessels, machinery and other equipment for such vessels and the manufacture of war munitions confined to navy yards and arsenals; this policy as far as the law permits."

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



TWO MILLION, two hundred eighty thousand school children are at home in the United States now—their schools closed and their education STOPPED. Could there be a greater crime committed upon them, indeed not. WHY! All because of blundering public officials who do not know how to run their own business, and have the audacity to try to run a large public business.

Here's how to get those children back into school; and jump out of the depression: First have the United States government printing office print all school books and furnish them at cost to those who can pay and free to those who cannot pay. Speed up prosperity by cutting out all foolish attempts now used and start ONE THIRD of all the buying power of the United States into motion by enabling the farmers who constitute that ONE THIRD BUYING POWER, to get their profits so they can rush to town to buy. This will put the factories to work, drain the merchants' shelves and require spirited purchasing. This one-third buying power of the country can be accomplished by President Roosevelt, going on the chain stations and in the press with these words: "FARMERS OF AMERICA, after all our efforts to secure for you the cost of production plus a fair profit, we must admit our failure. Failure only in the things already attempted but not failure for the future methods I suggest. We have come to the conclusion that farmers are a group of people that work for a living, their work being the tilling of the soil. We also compare them with the bankers who are workers for their living, using more brain than muscle efforts. We also realize that the bricklayers, trainmen and all other laboring classes work for their living, as do you. We have had a conference with a committee on farm relief and their report is this: 'We find that the farmers are starving, their farms and homes being taken away from them because they have lived in a period of depression for the past 11 years. The money they did have was placed in the banks and taken away from them by the bankers. In some cases all was taken from them in other cases only part, while still other cases show that they received part, and a small amount offered over a period of years. This they may or may not receive, all depending on the honesty of the bankers and the enactment of necessary banking laws. We have investigated why the bankers, trainmen, cigar makers, ditch diggers, plumbers, knitters, weavers, automobile manufacturers, saloon keepers, bootleggers, lawyers, doctors, grafters and all others have not approached the government for help, or with their appeals or their statements of poverty. We find in each of these cases that they have all settled their own affairs, secured the prices they ask for their products, forced the public to pay their price or go without, excepting the farmer. We find the farmer is the only group of workers in the United States that is not organized like all the other groups. We find the other groups are thoroughly united in ONE ORGANIZATION, with all minds on a single thought of profit, while our findings show the farmers, be they grain, fruit, stock or tobacco raisers are spread apart, fighting among themselves with over fifty

various farm organizations.

"We must report their failure to secure a profit for their products is their own fault, and this committee recommends to you, Mr. President that you announce and forcibly present to the farmers of the country, our findings, with our recommendations that the government cease all future efforts in attempting to raise the farmers out of the rut until they all get together in one organization."

"Now, farmers you have heard the report of my committee, I urge you to call a state meeting in every state of these United States, organize a national farm organization, all of you become a member and pay \$1.00 at once on your yearly dues of \$5.00. This will give you capital to wage your own battle, in the same manner as ALL OTHER WORKERS are doing. For you to continue with your many and various farm organizations, which all combined have nothing to show except that you are deeper in the rut, simply proves to the public that you are on the same intellectual level with other workers. I know you are, and realize every influence that has worked against you to prevent you from organizing one solid unit, but the government is now behind you, urging you into such an organization, and will assist you in every moral way, punishing all those who dare to throw obstacles in your path while organizing."

"I then suggest you immediately open your own produce and product brokerage offices as private parties now do. Urge your members not to sell their products through any sales exchange except those operated by your own association. Then and not un-

Please turn to page fifteen

Sleep Nights—Without Waking

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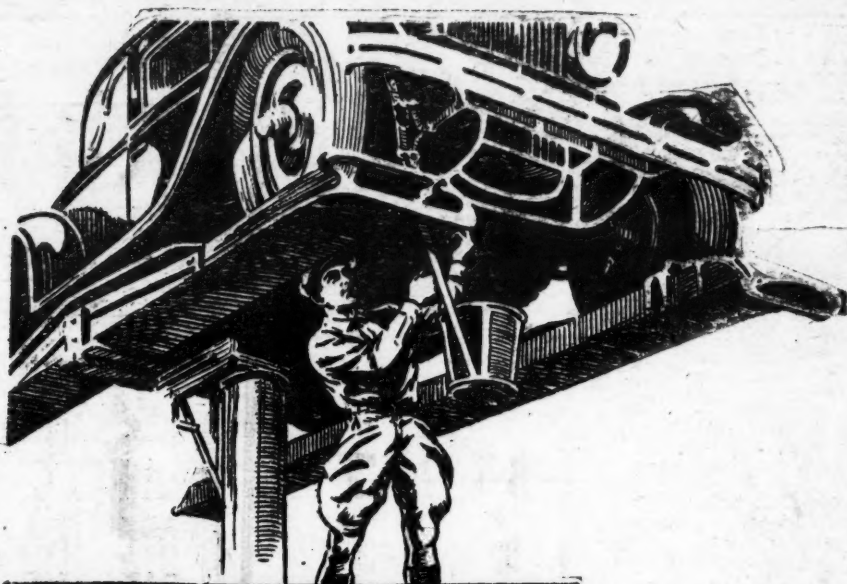
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Government Cancels 40-Year Age Limit For New Employees

WASHINGTON — Following a storm of protest over its recently established 40-year age limit for persons seeking Federal stenographic and typist jobs, the U. S. Civil Service Commission announced this week that the rule had been rescinded.

Fifty-three years is now the age limit, the Commission announced.

NRA WAGE REDUCTIONS

"NRA wages have not brought higher living standards to the average worker," says the latest monthly survey of business issued by the American Federation of Labor.

"A 6 per cent increase in wages has been eaten up in an 8.5 per cent increase in living costs and he finds his real monthly income in September actually below March by 2.3 per cent.

"Some codes have reduced minimum wage rates below those actually in force in the industry, as in silk; in other cases, employers have reduced their higher paid workers to raise the low-paid group.

"Thus better paid workers where there were no unions have lost under codes, while the minimum group has made progress. Other benefits are more general. Hours are shorter, men are going back to work.

"The worker knows, however, that wage and hour scales are not permanent; for wages must be adjusted upward as prices rise, hours downward as machinery shortens work time."

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**A Book That Should Stir
Congress To Action.**

As We See It

TOO MUCH MONEY

Too Much For A Few But Not
Enough For The Majority

Every father worthy of the name wants to make life worth while for his progeny. He wants less of the hardship he suffered himself and more enjoyments in the life of his son or daughter. Under our present economic and social system, money seems to be the shortcut to such happiness. Also under our present system, inheritance money is often used to gain still more money and the process is repeated until gigantic fortunes are evolved.

Sometimes these fortunes are dissipated through riotous living, lasciviousness, a series of divorces, a lifetime of intoxication or some of the other numerous methods of squandering cash.

Often these fortunes for the most part are sunk—literally sunk—in tax exempt securities drawing inexorable interest.

In addition to this interest there is the burden from successful speculation—some call it "big business." That is a man or a group of men through their money power obtain a monopoly on radio sets, mousetraps, pork chops, nicely printed stock certificates, lemon squeezers or anything else the general public wants or thinks it wants. They are enabled to sell for \$17 what cost them \$1 or to sell for 17 billion dollars what cost them one billion dollars.

Some one, of course has to pay. It is paid by those working for a living in the form of taxation or part of the price for their purchases. In the course of events many of those with huge fortunes, thus build up greater fortunes all adding to the interest toll. Those with \$5,000,000 annual incomes usually manage to scrape along so they can save some part of the \$5,000,000 which is sunk in more bonds or businesses. That has been the trend of affairs in the United States. More wealth is being concentrated in fewer hands. Less money is being distributed to more people. There is no doubt of that; government income tax records prove it.

Now this system may creak along with only minor disturbances as long as this interest or higher cost with lower income burden does not get too high. But when it mounts to billions, some one has to suffer. The present situation shows millions are suffering; suffering worry if their income will be enough to feed them and their families; suffering suddenly curtailed educations; suffering losses of homes they have struggled for years to buy; suffering losses of small businesses they slaved for; suffering denial of physical, mental and cultural advantages made possible by this golden age of invention, research and art.

Thus we have a paradox—modern ingenuity and inventive and industrial development have made possible production of more automobiles, breakfast food, books and almost everything else wanted by Americans, but concentration of wealth has cut down the market for everything including food. Our progress in social justice has fallen far behind our progress in invention. It will fall back further as these great fortunes continue to increase.

What can be done? The solution is simple: limit the size of fortunes. The process would be easy. There could be a limit to the amount of income allowed each individual a year. It seems incomprehensible that any one person would suffer socially or in business if his income were limited to one million dollars yearly, but the United States Senate almost overwhelmingly voted down such a proposal. Or a tax could be levied on huge inheritances. Senator George W. Norris advocates the latter plan.

"As a permanent remedy," says Senator

Norris, "we ought not only to shorten the hours of toil and labor, but we ought to limit the right of wealth to entail itself from one generation to another."

"In his mad rush for wealth man has forgotten the duty he owes to humanity, and such a tax would be without injury to any living soul. Such a tax should allow a liberal exemption—an exemption even large enough so that the beneficiary might live the balance of his life in luxury—and then it should be increased by progressive steps so that the residue of the fortune could be passed back to the people through this method of taxation and thus be returned to the government whose laws made it possible for the fortune to be acquired. Such a tax, like Portia's mercy, would be twice blessed. It would be a blessing to the taxpayer whose burdens would thus, to some extent, be removed and it would be a blessing to humanity by making it impossible for swollen fortunes and monopolistic combinations, by their powerful influence, to perform acts of injustice either to the government, or to individuals."

"Such a tax could be collected with less hardship than any other tax ever conceived by man. It injures no one. It is the least burdensome of all forms of taxation and would make it impossible for the dangers confronting us now, to confront our posterity."

"It will add to human happiness, and not add one mite of grief or pain to any one."

"The man who has accumulated great wealth ought not object if, when he is dead and when it is impossible for him to longer use or enjoy his money, a portion of his great fortune should be turned over to the government under whose laws he has been protected in its accumulation."

"There is no inherent right in any man to make any disposition of his property after he is dead. It is only because the statutes of the country permit this to be done that he is able to have anything to say regarding his fortune after he has passed on."

THE POOR INVESTMENT BANKERS

The drive of high finance to force the repeal or emasculatation of the Federal Securities Act—Uncle Sam's "Blue Sky" law—was emphasized last week by the address of Frank M. Gordon, president of the Investment Bankers' Association.

Mr. Gordon insisted that the law is "a hindrance to recovery" and that investment bankers must be "set free." He complained that the act proceeded on the assumption that investment bankers are dishonest; whereas, he argued, they are merely being made the "scapegoats."

At this point it might be well to inquire:

"What are we trying to recover from?" and the answer comes promptly:

"From a disaster following a decade in which the investment banker was hampered neither by law nor by gospel."

Since the country got into its trouble by methods which investment bankers approve, possibly it can get out by means which they disapprove.

As for the law assuming that investment bankers are dishonest, it doesn't; but, if it did, by what right would the bankers complain?

During the last ten years investment bankers have unloaded billions of worthless securities on confiding investors. The record indicates that every one of them participated in the loot.

And still Mr. Gordon is literally shocked out of his spats because Congress has passed a law which seeks to compel investment bankers and others to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth about the securities which they offer the public.—From Labor.

It is not proposed in either the interest limitation or inheritance limitation plan that parents cannot secure the economic independence of their children. They simply limit the danger of monstrous fortunes.

Of course most of those with swollen fortunes are fighting every step to cut down their fortunes or to keep them from enlarging their fortunes. For some reason they cannot understand that their money madness will eventually tumble down their fortunes on their heads. For the growing burden of interest and debt can only grow so high before it will become topheavy.

Let us hope our lawmakers do something to avoid such a catastrophe.

"STUPIDITY" OF THE GENERALS

Anyone who has any illusions as to the "glory of war" should read "The Real War, 1914-1918," by Captain B. H. Liddell Hart. It is a plain, unvarnished recital of what happened after the nations of Europe went crazy in 1914. It reveals the technical details of modern warfare, but tells them so the non-military man can understand what happened.

And most of the major actions of the war just "happened." Captain Hart's analysis dispassionately tears aside the cloak of secrecy which the generals tried to throw around their operations.

Both German and Allied commanders are revealed as blunderers of the highest degree ordering hundreds of thousands of men into certain death traps where little or no advantage could be gained.

The sole reason for employing men who have made war their profession is the assumption that they have acquired a mastery of their art, Captain Hart believes. Anyone with sufficient authority can lead or push—usually the latter—men to battle, especially if he has trained assistants to do detail work.

"For this shepherding of sheep to slaughter," says Captain Hart, "perhaps artful but essentially inartistic, a practiced demagogue would have a definite superiority over the tongue-tied professional warrior. But the custom of employing a professional is based on the idea that through art he will be able to obtain more profit at less cost."

"Only one consideration should override a commander's fidelity to the fundamental truths which govern his art, and that is national expediency. It is for the government and not for its employee, to decide whether the needs of policy compel a sacrifice of art and the consequent sacrifice of lives. Curiously, however, in the World War the generals were so full of the lust of battle that they voluntarily sacrificed art, and repeatedly sought battle at a disadvantage against the wishes of a government reluctantly dragged in their wake."

In contrast to the generals, Captain Hart mentions the admirals who ignored the wishes of their governments for battle, and he then points out that the difference might be because the generals exercised their command from headquarters "far in the rear," while the admirals exercised their command in the forefront of the battle. He adds that this does not necessarily imply the difference was merely a matter of physical courage, but undoubtedly personal contact with the battle front might have been helpful to some shortsighted generals.

Captain Hart also recounts how the hide-bound military leaders disparaged the value of tanks even after actual battle conditions showed this new war weapon was the best possible way to save lives in trench warfare. Younger officers actually on the front lines and to fight for the chance to give the tanks a fair trial. "Stupidity" is the way he describes some of the battle plans adding "it is a sobering reflection that the price in lives might have been cheaper if tanks had been available in thousands instead of hundreds," even in 1918.

Time after time, Captain Hart points out

the ineffectiveness and ineptitude of the military leadership and how it cost thousands of lives. It is encouraging to read that the American commanders were more receptive to modern war methods than their Allied colleagues, but they also made mistakes.

Captain Hart makes full allowance for the exigencies and emergencies of war forcing some blunders, but not all of the generals' errors can be excused that way.

The moral of his story is plain: let us endeavor to avoid war by every possible means, but if we do have it, make certain our leadership is capable.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

The Chicago Tribune, battler for the old order of privilege under which great fortunes and great monopolies were enabled to profit at the expense of the ordinary public, is still having nightmares over President Roosevelt's efforts to lead us from the chaos brought on by the forces which the Tribune represents.

Constantly the Tribune harps on the misguided theme that President Roosevelt is leading us to disaster. It neglects to point out where Hoover led us—to the brink of that disaster.

Repeatedly the Tribune prints high sounding editorials, quotations from our discredited "business leaders" and similar nonsense all disparaging the President. Frustrated by its failure to arouse general resentment against President Roosevelt, the Tribune is going mad and growing more careless with facts.

Last Sunday in one of its characteristic hymns of hate editorials against President Roosevelt the Tribune stated:

"The Republican party was founded to serve the average man. That had been Jefferson's concern when he founded the original Republican-Democratic party. When his party turned from its purposes its successor arose under Lincoln. It in turn began to lose its principles and under Mr. Hoover virtually abandoned them. It is now the time for the Republican party to recover itself. It cannot do so by offering imitative alternatives to the principles of Fascism, Nazism, and communism which seem to be taking root in the Democratic party. It can do so only by returning to itself and becoming again the party which reasserts American liberties as the chief political ideals of the American people. With the great Americans of that creed of every year in American history it can fight and win.

"The Democratic party is going Hitlerite, Fascist, or communist. The Republican party, if it is itself, is not."

Truly the Republican party was founded for a good purpose. But its policies have been twisted and perverted by those who used it to extend their unfair power over the United States. If the Republican party wants to regain some of its lost power, it needs a purging of personnel. It must reduce the power if not kick out men like Hoover, Watson of Indiana, Dickinson of Iowa, Curtis of Kansas, Dawes of Chicago and Mellon of Pittsburgh. Unless and until it does, it will never have a chance to exemplify the ideals which those men betrayed.

WHY WHY WHY?

The house committee on banks and banking at the special session of the state General Assembly has introduced a bill which among other things eliminates double liability now provided for stockholders in defunct banks.

Why?

The double liability was some check on the reckless use of depositors' money although it seems many of our banks have circumvented it through tricky "depositors' agreements," waivers and other subterfuges of the banking fraternity. How it is proposed to eliminate it entirely.

Why?

The banking committee has offered no satisfactory explanation.

Why?

It appears as though certain legislators are endeavoring to remove any legal responsibility from those who take depositors' money, lose it in speculation or foolishness and fail to re-pay depositors.

Why?

Every voter in Iowa should demand an explanation from his elected representative who votes in favor of this plan.

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

Must Be The Profiteers

Out of every dollar families spent for typical monthly purchases of a group of 14 important foods, the farmer in 1929 received an average of 47 cents. On February 15, this year he received 31 cents on last August 29, he received 39 cents. On September 26, he received 37 cents. Those figures are from Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

From September 12 to September 26 farm prices for those 14 foods increased only one per cent but retail prices gained 13 cents, meaning an increased margin of 12 cents profit for distributors (grocers, butchers, etc.). Those figures are also from the Consumers' Counsel.

"Processors' and distributors' margins have increased with practically no interruption since May," states the latest bulletin of the Consumers' counsel. "On September 26 they were the highest recorded this year; and greater than the 1932 average."

All of which means the public—which includes the farmer—is paying more: that for an average 13 cent increase in prices the farmer gets one cent, the distributors and processors get 12.

Yes sir, happy days are here again—for the food processors—for the profiteer who gives false reasons for price gains and for the merchant who can palm off merchandise at prices more than its worth. But not for the farmers and other working men who are getting little if any more for their work than before prices began going up.

HELPING THE FARMER

Dean C. P. Blackwell of the department of agriculture, Oklahoma, A. and M. College, wants to do something for the farmer. Dean Blackwell in a Chicago speech said that about everything possible has been done to help the farmer grow crops, eradicate bugs and stop the decline of soil fertility.

Now he says that farmers should be helped to spend their incomes more wisely, and to live better on what funds they have.

That's something the farmers would like to learn. How to live when crops are not bringing cost of production should be the first problem of the Dean.

It's lucky for some editorial writers that the child labor laws are applied physically speaking.

Our Platform For The People Is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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What Is This Strange Power Of University Hospital?

We, among others, would like to know more about the rump session held Thursday by five members of the committee of nine created by the legislature to study the prevailing method of caring for the indigent sick in Iowa and to recommend improvements. Things were said in, or before, that meeting which the people of the state ought to know.

Exactly a week prior to the mysterious meeting, the committee of nine released to the press a report summarizing the conclusions it had reached after weeks of investigation and deliberation. The two major conclusions reached were that a county part-payment plan should be substituted for the present method of financing care of indigent sick at the state university hospital and that entrance requirements for the state medical college be tightened to reduce the average graduating class from ninety-five to seventy-five a year. There were other minor recommendations, but those two constituted the meat of the committee's report. Both were supported by cogent arguments.

At the meeting Thursday, the five committee members who were asked to be present listened to university hospital officials and their friends and decided they had been all wrong about their carefully-considered recommendations. In consequence, they backed water on the two major items of their original report, abandoning the demand for a curtailed output of physicians—a reform which would have saved the taxpayers some \$200,000—and admitting that the existing financing plan is preferable to their previously-recommended county part-payment plan. Those who attended the meeting now assert that it was not an official meeting of the committee, a contention that would have been made vigorously by others if they were not inclined to admit it. They intimate, however, that the decision reached in the informal meeting will become the official stand of the committee of nine.

It may be assumed that the public soon will be privileged to read the new arguments of the hospital administrators which were so convincing as to bring about the sudden change of front. It was known before that the university group was opposed to the committee's proposal for dividing hospitalization costs between the state and the counties. Presumably the committee gave adequate consideration to that opposition before making its official report. In commenting on the existing quota plan of admission to the university hospital—the plan five members of the committee were induced to approve at the Thursday meeting—the official report of the committee of nine said, in part:

"Your committee believes that the quota plan will eventually seriously interfere with the primary function of the Perkins, Haskell-Klaus laws of providing adequate material for the instruction of medical students, since the boards of supervisors might preserve their quotas by committing patients requiring long and expensive care, and provide for the treatment of accident and obstetrical cases, and those of acute illness, in their home communities."

What kind of magic did the hospital authorities employ to dissipate the committeemen's fears on that score? We would like to know. A good many other puzzled laymen would like to know. Conjecture might be unkind to the hospital authorities.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

General Features and Hints for Women

READ CAN LABELS TO SAVE EXPENSE ON FOOD BUDGETS

WASHINGTON — As winter comes on, the business of keeping the family food bill down becomes more than ever a matter of really knowing food values. It becomes also a matter of knowing your cans, and how much the cans hold.

Canned tomatoes, canned corn and beans and peas, canned peaches, and other canned goods are for most of us cheaper than the fresh foods at this time of year.

How closely do you notice the cans? asks the United States Bureau of Home Economics. Do you read the label, to see what you are getting for your money? And, having read the label, do you keep track of the size you bought last week at 10 cents a can, and compare it with the cans you got today at three for a quarter—thinking they were a bargain?

There are cans and cans. Unless you have looked closely at the sizes, set up in a row, you may not realize how many there are. Even as they stand in a row, you probably would not realize what different quantities they hold, if you trust to your eye alone.

Measure them, says Paul M. Williams, marketing specialist of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and you will be astonished by the difference a fraction of an inch can make. One size of can which when empty will just slip inside the next larger size holds a quarter of a pound less corn or lima beans than the larger one.

And these are common sizes of cans for vegetables. Mr. Williams points out. One holds 20 ounces net; the other, a little smaller, holds an even pound. You can hardly tell the difference as you see them on the shelves, or even in your hand, unless you observe them closely.

When you read advertisements offering baked beans, 6 cans for 25 cents; or lima beans, 3 medium cans for 20 cents; or standard tomatoes, 3 medium cans for 20 cents, you have to figure things out for yourself like this: If "medium" cans hold 16 ounces you would pay 6.6 cents per pound for your tomatoes. If "medium" cans hold 20 ounces, you would pay 5.6 cents per pound. Or, to put it the other way round, you would get 9 ounces more for your 20 cents in the one case than in the other.

If you were buying corn, which is heavier than tomatoes, you would get 12 ounces more for your 20 cents.

The answer, of course, is: Never forget to read the label on canned goods. It tells you how much the can holds, and helps you to get your money's worth.

Scalloped Onions

Slice thin enough onions to fill baking dish, salt and pepper. Butter dish well, put in a layer of onions with bits of butter, then rolled cracker crumbs, more onions and so on until dish is full, with crumbs on top. Fill dish 2-3 full of sweet milk, wet the top with sweet cream or milk with butter in it. Bake.

Miss Anna Schweitzer,
Monticello, Iowa

A little baking soda placed on a cloth will remove scum or stains quickly, which adhere to the sink or bath-tub or any porcelain article. It is equally fine for removing berry stains or any discoloration from the teeth.

Miss Frances May,
Peoria, Ill.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Thanksgiving Meal Can Be Inexpensive

Money for the Thanksgiving Day dinner trimmings this year may be limited.

The dinner, however, may be as festive, as attractive and as delicious as any company meal could ever be.

For farm women the entire menu may be built around products that are raised on the farm. For women living in small towns the most inexpensive foods may be prepared so that they will take on 'company airs.'

The following meal, for instance, is delicious, fully adequate in food nutrients, attractive and inexpensive.

Tomato juice cocktail

Stuffed roasted chicken
Mashed potatoes Gravy
Cinnamon apples Cabbage
Hot rolls Carrot salad Jelly

Pumpkin pie
Homemade candies Coffee

Many housewives have canned their own tomatoes, but for those who haven't, either tomato juice or a can of tomatoes may be bought. The whole tomatoes are run through a sieve and seasoned. The proportions are as follows:

1 cup tomato juice
1 tbsp. mild vinegar
2 tsp. sugar
Tiny bit of bay leaf
1 bruised celery stalk
1 tsp. minced onion
1 tbsp. lemon juice

The juice is then strained, chilled and served in small glasses that may be passed to the guests in the living room before they go in to dinner, or be placed as a fruit cocktail would be for the first course of the meal.

Cinnamon apples are lovely bright red in color. They are prepared as for baking, but cooked on top of the stove in sirup. For six apples, make a sirup of 1 cup of sugar and 3 cups of water. Add a stick of cinnamon and red fruit coloring. Drop apples in boiling sirup, allow to simmer, turning apples often to insure an even color. When apples are tender allow them to stand in the sirup until wanted for use.

The apples may be placed on the platter around the chicken, and one served on each plate.

To make cabbage carrot salad, chop cabbage finely, add grated carrot and mix with boiled salad dressing. Serve on a crisp lettuce leaf on individual salad plates. The salad may have raisins or dates added to it. Or other fruits such as apples, bananas or pineapple add flavor and expense.

An inexpensive but lovely centerpiece for the table may be made with fruits or bittersweet berries if no flowers are available.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

Room stuffiness in winter can be avoided by placing a small tin of water on the radiator or stove.

A few drops of ammonia in the dishwasher will prove helpful in cleaning greasy dishes.

All kinds of stain should be given a final coat of varnish. Some interior paints will also take a coat of varnish and will wear longer.

The latest method of scenting the hair is to sew a small sachet bag inside the hat.

Common kerosene is one of the most useful and inexpensive aids to house cleaning.

Put a piece of gum of camphor in your silver drawer to prevent tarnish.

A snap clothes pin has untold possibilities—it is excellent to change pie pans around in the oven.

Mrs. E. Hoeft,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

When cooking noodles, dumplings or macaroni, by dropping in a piece of butter, it will not boil

PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

WHEAT FOOD FACTS

Wheat flour is better than any other for yeast bread because of its gluten. To the farm boy gluten is the "wheat gum" which he makes when he chews up some of the wheat kernels. To the bread-maker, gluten is what makes dough elastic.

Hard-wheat flours have the best gluten, feel slightly gritty to the fingers, make the best yeast breads. Soft-wheat flours have less gluten, feel velvety like cornstarch; make the best cake and pastry. Either kind of flour is good for muffins, biscuits, or other quick breads.

All-purpose flours are generally blends of hard—and soft—wheat flours; make good bread, cake, and pastry.

Graham flour, whole-wheat or entire-wheat flour has all the food value of wheat, because they include germ and bran. White flour, highly milled, contains no germ or bran.

Whole-ground wheat, or the whole grains themselves, cooked until tender, make an excellent breakfast food. You can get the wheat grain at a feed store. A peck is enough breakfast food for a family of five for a month, and clean whole wheat will keep for several weeks in a cool, dry place.

Cooked whole wheat is good in chowder, in scrapple, in stews, muffins, pudding, or cookies. Can be served at dinner as rice or hominy is served. Is good in salt pork hash.

To cook the whole wheat grain, soak it overnight, add water and salt, then boil gently for 3 or 4 hours or until tender.

A coffee mill or a food grinder can be used for grinding wheat at home. Or you can get a special little machine that will score the grain. For cooking over direct heat, use 6 pints of water to a pound of wheat, with 3 teaspoonsful of salt. Simmer for 1 to 1½ hours.

Whole-wheat bread makes economical sandwiches for the children's lunch, if they carry lunch to school, because of the extra food value in whole-wheat flour.

Mrs. M. W.
Muscatine, Iowa

To save a lot of fuel and cooking, add a tablespoon of vinegar to the water in which you are boiling tough fowl or meat; it will be tender in about half the time and the flavor is not injured in the least.

L. Rogers,
Dubuque, Iowa

Why throw away the leaky hot water bottle, when you can melt an old mason jar ring and spread over the hole. When cold it will be as good as ever.

Mrs. W. Benninger,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

If there is no play yard or room available for baby spread a nice warm blanket in the washtub place baby in it and see his happy smile.

Mrs. Will Soat,
Galena, Ill.

A few cloves added to vegetable soup will give it a delicious flavor.

Mrs. B. Naber,
Dyersville, Iowa

Kitchen-Cup-lets

by Della Taylor

Let's have a Game Room, nautically done. In which young and old can rally for fun. It's easy to do, if you have the space. A "hangout" for parties right on the place.

Not unlike the pendulum of a clock, our tastes swing first this way and then that. Four or five years ago, the older generation was lamenting the sad fact that "home was but a place to sleep in." Today, however, the pendulum has swung back the other way and we find many of our wandering boys and girls gathered around the family hearth, enjoying games and entertainment right at home.



Modern life in cities often means that we live in apartments and have little, if any, extra space. However, if any of us are fortunate enough to live in a house, we really should convert a part of either the cellar or the attic into a Game Room. The cellar is usually the better place, as it is far away from the rest of the house and there is no one underneath to disturb.

Whether you have a fairly large space or not, it may be made most attractive at a little cost. Red and white checked gingham or colorful theatrical gauze gives a cheerful appearance to a room of this kind.

Last Sunday I enjoyed a real "shore dinner" in the Cape Cod Room at the Drake Hotel in Chicago, where sea foods are a specialty—and what a dinner it was! The room itself was equally delightful and it gave me a grand idea for planning a Game Room.

The whole effect can be made very nautical and quaint. To begin with, the room should be partitioned off from the rest of the cellar or attic with beaver board. On two opposite walls, port-

holes may be made. Directly behind these glassed portholes may be suspended small tropical fish aquariums, illuminated from behind. This gives the effect of being in mid-ocean and seeing fish swim by the portholes. To further emphasize the marine atmosphere, of your own Cape Cod room, an old fish net may be draped across the corner of the room. Also life preservers and oars may be hung on the walls. On one or two sides of your room, horizontal lockers may be built. When open these may be used as seats and when closed they make a perfectly grand place to stow-away games and equipment and that sort of thing. A ship's clock, a model of a ship, an officer's cap, a ship's bell and other sea-faring paraphernalia will also do a lot to add "color" to your room.

Using your old radio which you discarded when you bought the new one will mean that, instead of rolling back the living room rugs and generally devastating the whole first floor of the house, the young people will invariably adjourn to this part of the house to dance. Or, if they feel game-minded, a Ping-Pong table will mean hours of fun, as well as real exercise. Some people may think Ping-Pong is a children's game, but its increasing popularity has proven it to be a marvelous recreation. Try it for three or four hours sometime and you will find that it is an awfully exciting game and wonderful exercise. Other healthful indoor games are Deck Tennis, Shuffle Board and Quoits. There will, of course, be evenings when less active entertainment is in order. Therefore, the inevitable bridge tables, backgammon board, chess, dominoes, anagrams, jig-saw puzzles, etc., should always be "among those present."

After games and exercise, hot soup always tastes grand. The following recipe may be made before-hand and heated later, if you wish:

Oyster Soup

Pick over and wash 1 quart of oysters. Scald 1 pint milk. Strain, boil and skim oysters' liquor; when clear add oysters. Cook until oysters are plump and well ruffled. Remove from fire and add hot milk, salt, and pepper, just before serving.



FABRICS

MUST BE
CAREFULLY
STUDIED
THESE DAYS

NO woman should fail to know all about fabrics today. Because fabrics are one of the reasons for the huge success of new styles. Of course higher necklines are new, as are long slim skirts and modified shoulder interest. But don't ever forget fabrics. New ribbed silks, wools, and velvets are materials to ponder over.

The two costumes sketched know this. Satin contrasts with a

diagonal wool in a frock that shows timely design. Interest in the shoulder line is much easier to wear these days, while high necklines are softened with interesting folds. (McCall 7509). A graceful sleeve, a high neckline gaily decorated with braid, and a contrasting flower are features of the other design. (McCall 7500). (By courtesy of The McCall Company).

SEX IN THE MOVIES

For a year many "blessed events" have occurred in Hollywood and all have been highly publicized. Many people are beginning to wonder why. And whether doctors who tell married women "what to do" are passing out of the picture as far as Southern California is concerned.

But the secret is out now. Since the government sent investigators out to trail the girls who win beauty contests and then disappear after getting to Hollywood, many things have been seeping out about the erotic "doings" in the studios.

Will Hays, the "Judge Landis" of the movies, was immediately called into the breach to see if he couldn't "bear down" on the publishing of such news. Will knew it would be impossible to cover up everything so the Sage of Teapot Dome decided that the stars should have and adopt babies and tell the world about it; thereby making the public think that everything was as virtuous in Hollywood as in the abode of the seven vestal virgins.

Result: An order went out to all the best known married couples in the movie colony to let nature take its course. So they put their money in baby clothes and maternity hospitals instead of into the pockets and bank accounts of physicians who don't give a hoot for the Oath of Hippocrates.

The whole story of the sex orgies, paid for by stockholders, is told by a Plain Talk staff writer.

From Plain Talk Magazine

(By Permission)

By BALDIN WALLACE

The movie industry actually lives on "love"! The old adage of "living on love" has been transformed into an axiom by the Hollywood producers, executives, and movie stars.

"The most completely sex-soaked form of popular amusement ever provided to any society," is the liberal Nation's estimate of the 1933 movie.

Theatre-goers cannot legitimately complain against the private lives of Hollywood big shots and red-hot sirens, but when this private life, morally degraded as it is, is made the main course of their daily movie fare, their complaints are well taken.

Movie producers have queer ideas of human happiness and a majority of the movies screened today are nothing more than futile attempts to justify these ideals: The movies have made American sex conscious.

One does not need to point out that the pictures which do not unnecessarily play up the sex angle are few. It seems that the old undressing scene, so necessary to the old Burlesk, has become a vital part of every movie. There can be no artistic justification for the numerous unnecessary shots of girls in their scanties in "College Humor," unless it be prepared on the basis of pure sex.

The crowning achievement of sex showmanship in the movies was reached in the Jean Harlow-Clark Gable kissing vehicles, "Red Dust" and "Hold Your Man." In both of these, not only did the scenes of excess emotion between the "screen's greatest lovers" predominate, but each movie contained an excellent close-up of the "platinum buxomous licentious blonde" in a bath tub.

And the producers were careful not to furnish her a negligee that did not have huge holes in the wrong place. If such be art, then professional houses must be classed with the Metropolitan Opera Company or the Rue de la Paix.

And the same goes for the thousands and thousands of seductive kissing close-ups. Only a fanatic will quarrel with the movies for a kissing shot when one is necessary to the proper sequence of the plot. But every one of the one hundred million who weekly visit our cinema palaces can complain when such a shot is included despite the fact that it harms the movement of the plot rather than assists it.

Even this may be excused by generous critics because the feminine body is supposed to be something artistically beautiful.

Frequently it is. But when the movies turn pervert and start to show the nude male body for no other apparent purpose than to excite the sexual emotions, something must be done.

A Movie Apollo

There can be no other reason for having reporters interview Lew Ayres nude in his bathroom in "Don't Bet on Love" than the fact that the director liked his shape. Of course a small towel acted as a minute breech cloth, but even this slight attempt at decency was nullified by the unnecessary close-up of the scene.

Esthetically speaking, the movie is a superior medium for portraying life realistically, and it might be added that in real life reporters are not wont to unnecessarily hold press conferences in private bathrooms with nude men. They may do so under extreme stress, but the picture's plot did not depict extreme stress.

But the above criticism can be dismissed as academic and the complaints of theatre-goers can be labeled as prudish.

The one criticism, however, that Hollywood cannot dismiss so easily and must answer sooner or later is the one which accuses it of being nothing more than the embarkation point of a huge diabolical white slave racket.

And it must answer this criticism because it comes from the people who own the stocks and bonds connected with the movie companies.

Hollywood is bankrupt. Bankrupt because the movie executives have run their companies not as business men but as sex-mad "sheiks." Too many executives and directors have been panderers first and business men second.

Their chief interest in the movie game seems to be in providing new pleasure girls for themselves, their friends, and their leading star male actors. And after they tire of the "new" girls, they seek others and drop the first ones.

Men Responsible

"Drop" in this case is merely a social nicety, for the conclusion to this process of getting rid of a pleasure girl inevitably ends up in that girl's presence in an Oriental cat house or a Latin-American gambling or prostitution dive. And the men of Hollywood are directly responsible for this fatal conclusion.

The general outline of the process is something like this. Beauty or popularity contests are held all over the country; the winners are given either a trip to Hollywood or a movie contract; after they arrive in Hollywood the movie men see to it that the girls are reduced to poverty; and then with the luxuries of life via a movie contract as a tantalizing bait, the girls are made to answer to the demands of the men.

The daughter of a famous Park Avenue New York physician and surgeon, who according to unbiased critics, has plenty of promise as an actress, recently declared that she was "disgusted with life."

Despite the fact that she is at present a much better actress than fifty per cent of those holding lucrative movie contracts, she was told that despite her wealth and position she would have to accede to the demands of certain "big shots" before she would get her chance.

She said, "It took me a year to make up my mind to do what they wanted me to do, and after respecting their requests for a year, I'm still where I started."

"Out here you are damned if you don't and damned if you do!"

A young lady won a Brooklyn, N. Y., beauty contest for which she was promised a chance in the movies. She went into the office of Lowell Sherman, noted director-actor, who said after looking her over, "I guess I can give you a part kid."

Of course she looked pleased and beamed her satisfaction. Then Mr. Sherman calmly suggested a rather unconventional procedure which might, at first glance, have provided for a closer inspection of the feminine form divine.

Thinking that the latter was merely technical judgment as to whether she

would do in a chorus or not, she began to do so; but when the true meaning of the request became apparent from his actions, she called him a dirty so-and-so and left immediately.

Whenever a Richard Dix, or for that matter any one of a thousand other Hollywood men, sees an extra girl hanging around for whom he develops a yen, he goes to the director and has her part killed for her. Then he goes to her and says, "Too bad you lost your part, kid. I'll fix it for you. How about going out tonight?"

Two Girls

And he doesn't just show her Hollywood either. If she "goes out" she gets her part back.

Two men, obviously Mexicans, were once caught crossing the border with two girls, but without the necessary papers. The men protested that they were Americans. An investigator found they were Negroes.

Going further into the case of the girls, he located the mother of one of them, and asked her to come to Hollywood to rescue her mentally and physically diseased daughter.

When the mother saw the girl she refused to believe that it was her daughter, but upon being offered proof of the matter she fainted immediately. The girl

finally told her story. She had won a Washington, D. C. beauty contest and as a prize was given a trip to Hollywood.

A prominent woman, hired by the movies, was to make the trip with her as chaperon. A stop-over was made in St. Louis, Mo., and in a room in a prominent hotel in the presence of this movie-hired chaperon, the girl was assaulted by a noted movie star.

After reaching her destination, she refused to return home for fear of being a disgrace to her family. Being broke, and unable to get a part in the movies, she became a convert to the world's oldest profession, and finally ended up in a Mexican dive just across the border.

A damage suit was recently brought against a leading producer by an extra girl in which some of the most celebrated actors in the country were mentioned. The suit concerned a hotel room orgy in which a noted director, a strange taxi driver, and the extra girl indulged in a disgusting triangle while the producer and other celebrities acted as the audience.

While only one out of a thousand girls who go to Hollywood ever get a part, and while thousands and thousands of capable girls are always on the Hollywood waiting lists, over ten million dollars a

Please turn to page eight

HOW PROPAGANDA MILLS CAN OPERATE TO HAVE YOUR TONSILS YANKED OUT

By J. DAVID STERN

Editor and Publisher, Philadelphia Record in The American Press

How is propaganda manufactured? There is a regular formula these days.

Are you a retired manufacturer who finds time hanging heavy on your hands? Or the wife of a wealthy man of affairs who feels that your ego is being submerged by your husband's importance? Then you are just the person to start a movement.

What shall it be?

For want of a better subject, let us make it compulsory tonsillectomy. Willy-nilly, all children ought to have their tonsils out. I am sure we can find some eminent doctor who will say that's so, and that a state law ought to be passed providing fine and imprisonment for any careless parent.

We hire a good publicity man, one who has had experience in such movements. He can quickly get together an imposing nucleus of a Society for the Destruction of Poisonous Tonsils. Then pick up the Social Register and Who's Who, select a few dozen impressive names, and write letters asking that they serve on the board of directors of your organization, to help in your great work.

Half the big shots will accept immediately. Big shots seem to have a yen for seeing their names on the letterheads of social movements.

You are now ready. If you are rich enough to spend \$50,000 on the cause, victory is yours. You can't lose.

The Machine in Operation

Your publicity man sets up offices in the State capital and in the State's biggest cities. From these offices every important newspaper in the State begins to receive weekly news stories about the necessity of compulsory tonsillectomy. They are well-written stories, interviews with doctors, statistics on illness due to diseased tonsils, quotes from educators and hospital directors who are not, themselves, averse to a little publicity.

You have regular hours on the radio. By a little "pull" the talking pictures add their impetus. A corps of speakers fill in at club luncheons and dinners.

Before long the work goes out among the publicity boys that the diseased tonsil crowd is "well-heeled." You are visited by a gentleman who is sure that if he is put on the staff, he can deliver a favorable

resolution from the Central Labor Union or the State Reindeer Convention.

Soon there is a general impression that the State is yearning for a tonsillectomy law. It is the one thing needed to insure the health and happiness of our children.

Plenty of Doctors

A few conservative doctors take the opposite point of view. But since they have no paid publicity agent, the chances are their protests will be drowned out. You can always find plenty of doctors who will take the opposite stand—and, that opposite stand will be carried direct to the city editors of the newspapers by members of your paid press staff. If the city editors don't co-operate, one of your vice-presidents is sure to know the publisher well enough to ask him to give the news of your great movement a fair break. And the publisher, rather than argue the point with his enthusiastic friend, will dutifully pass the word along to the city editor to "please give the poisoned tonsil crowd a fair break in the news—some of my friends are very much interested in this fine movement."

And so it goes. Soon editorial writers with brain fog begin to welcome your releases, and to write editorials about the figures so conveniently brought to their hands.

A lawyer draws up a model anti-tonsil bill, and your publicity men write a set of speeches condemning the tonsils of the world to destruction. These are turned over to some smart member of the Legislature who needs an issue. He introduces the bill. Editorials appear in the newspapers throughout the State. All the eminent members of your committee release simultaneous statements in favor of the bill. When the legislative committee holds a hearing on your bill, there is a general impression that the entire public demands this relief. You say to the committee, "The people of the State demand a law for the compulsory destruction of all tonsils." And you are apt to get away with it.

What is to be done about it? The only way out that I see is for the newspaper of the future to take the same attitude towards the publicity expert's copy that it used to take towards the press agent's. This is a difficult task. It means checking up by going direct to the people on every public question.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

SEX IN THE MOVIES

(Continued from page seven)

year are spent in getting more and more shapely, beautiful girls to Hollywood via beauty contests and the like.

Every time certain producers or directors see a girl in an advertisement or magazine illustration, they immediately take steps to bring her to Hollywood.

And the foolish girls, rich and poor alike, come. The glamor of Hollywood—the alluring word picture painted by the directors, producers, and stars are more than they can resist. But after they get there, they find that their chances of rising depends on the second law of nature.

As soon as they get there and register at the hotel, they find themselves acquainted with some young man who says he can introduce them to the right man, if they will.

He introduces them to some assistant to the assistant camera man at the studio, and exacts his pay for the favor, and so on until after fifteen or twenty introductions, the girl finally meets the director. But by this time she is nothing more than a common prostitute.

Smart Blackmailers

If she is smart—much smarter than most girls—she will be able to blackmail a position out of the director, but more often she is rewarded, when the director is finally tired of her, with a position in a dive some place.

And this accounts for the low grade talent of so many of those who do make the grade. They are at best common women who are smart blackmailers.

If a rich girl has to offer herself in order to get a break, what chance has a poor girl who wishes to remain decent? How can a real artist with ability and morals compete with such actresses?

Young women who offer themselves for beauty contests are depending for existence more on looks than acting ability; but appearance and sex appeal, unaided, have never yet carried anyone very far in histrionics.

Therefore, Hollywood producers are not thinking of art when they call in thousands of girls annually with the promises of contracts on nothing more than their pictures.

It is not surprising that Lloyd Pantages, son of an ill-famed father and at present Hollywood columnist for Hearst papers, recently wrote that Hollywood producers did not want girls over twenty. Certainly not, for girls over twenty have too much sense and do not allow their morals to be run down by the so-called glamor of the cinema.

Few investors are interested in the private escapades and orgies of those who handle their money. Movie investors would have little complaint to make against Hollywood seducers were it not for the fact that they not only indulge in abnormal sex orgies during recreation hours, but also use it as the guiding method of doing business.

In other words, Hollywood business is now being run by the rule of sex rather than the more lucrative rule of business reason and acumen. And investors are beginning to complain.

Even in their subtle attempts at bribery and obligating and silencing legislators and governmental officials, the great brains of the movie industry exhibit their notion that all enemies may be placated, all bills paid, all friends made, and everything can be accomplished through the use of anatomy—sex.

A curious example of how prevalent this idea is can be seen in the report of a corporation official who visited Hollywood on business. The official said, "I had intended to attend the showing of a new film at Grauman's Chinese Theatre upon my arrival. I had never had such an opportunity before, and the idea of being part of the throng of famous movie stars, directors, producers, writers and the great and near-great appealed to me.

"A few hours before the opening I was in conference with one of the nation's

foremost producers in his office. He said, 'By the way, wouldn't you care to see the premiere tonight?' I explained that I had every intention of doing so.

Why They Go Bankrupt

"I was then told that I should go as the guest of the producer. When I accepted the invitation, I was invited to look over the pictures of some twenty women, all of them beautiful, a few of them known by name all over the country, others listed among the lesser lights and extras. I was asked, with such a meaningful wink, to choose the one I wished to have as company during the premiere and after.

"It was so cold-blooded, so close to pandering—a strong word—that I concocted a sudden excuse for rejecting the invitation altogether and did not go to the premiere."

This same executive attributed the bankrupt condition of Hollywood partially to the fact that the producers haven't any conception of star values. One important executive told him that he could pick up in one week five thousand better actors than the highly paid Buck Jones, Wallace Beery, and Victor McLaglen. This producer continued:

"With the exception of Warner Brothers, who are the only really smart business men in this racket, we are all overloaded with high-salaried hams. Beery was a longshoreman; Jones was picked literally from a dung heap; McLaglen can't remember a line; and nine-tenths of the directors have never heard of the existence of a cinema art field."

As an example of Warner Brothers' business and humanitarian viewpoint, the following story is told. During the bank moratorium, the firm found it necessary to cut the pay of every employee in the chain of theatres fifty per cent.

Realizing that this would work a hardship on some of the employees in the lower wage brackets, the Warner Brothers deposited their entire \$10,000 a week salaries in a fund that would be used to help any of the employees who found it impossible, owing to sickness in the family or other unusual circumstances, to live on their reduced salary.

Mr. Hays' "Lady"

For those optimistic naive innocents who still believe that the Hollywood organization is run by business men, the business connections and methods of several big men in the industry follows:

A persistent, unconfirmed rumor around Hollywood has it that certain producers have the Indian sign on Will Hays and his moral uplift organization by virtue of the fact that they possess a certain picture of this worthy gentleman, whose connection with the Republican party in the early twenties and with the Teapot Dome Scandal has never been successfully answered, which shows him in a very, very compromising position with a certain Hollywood "lady."

Following in the footsteps of his famous boss, Charlie Pettijohn, chief Hays counsel, annually collects over a million dollars from producers to protect their pictures from the ravages of the Hays organization censors or from the censors of other organizations. Needless to say, Pettijohn hasn't any power with most of these boards, and it is said that most of this million reaches his own pocket.

He is the one who is supposed to do all the fixing necessary for Hollywood's interests with the national government. During the Smith-Hoover campaign he played one party against the other with the result that he collected from both. But he was not fair to both, for Hays saw to it that Smith did not get the breaks. It was he, who with Louis Selznick helped establish Hays into his \$100,000 a year czarism.

Professional panders are highly useful in Hollywood. The history of one popular star (male) shows how valuable an accomplishment expert pandering really is.

This particular star owes his advancement in Hollywood to Ownie Madden, so-called kingpin of the New York underworld, whose addresses are: Sing Sing, New York, and Hollywood. The star in question once made himself useful to Madden by making contacts for the racketeer among Broadway show girls.

New York's "Ownie the Killer"—as he was known in "Hell Kitchen"—is not the only man in Hollywood who has his finger on this important spot of the industry.

Only last winter, according to an official of a large insurance company, fifteen

executives of a big Hollywood production company were turned down for life insurance because it was found they had police records. And this accounts for the reason Hollywood magnates so kindly give a man with a police record a chance.

It is no wonder that little except vicious titillation is being served up as daily fare by a company which pays a salary of \$1,500 a week to an "assistant director," a former racketeer whose real job is to procure a different "reasonable girl" every night for the son of the man who

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BENEDICT ARNOLD WAS A PIKER

"If you have money to invest, consult your bank." Thanks, Dillon, Read and Company, are bankers, Wall Street bankers, and consequently belong to the very elite of Bankerdom.

Dillon, Read and Company just attended an investigation of a United States Senate Committee probing Wall Street banking methods, and here is the story, stripped of pumps, shorts and G-string.

Dillon, Read and Company safe and conservative bankers, the kind of bankers, one is counselled to consult when and where to invest one's savings, organized an investment trust (heavy on "trust"). The trusting public paid \$85,000,000 for the shares of said investment trust. Bankers Dillon, Read and Company invested \$5,100,000 in their investment trust, which by the customary and therefore legal hokus-pokus gave them control over the \$85,000,000 invested by its trusting public. The charter of the trust also contained a clause which exempted the directors of the trust, humorously called trustees, from being held liable—even when they voted contrary to the interests of the trust.

All being ship-shape now, the banking firm of Dillon, Read and Company hoisted the black flag by unloading 13,700 shares of Rock Island common stock on its investment trust at \$11.84 a share—worth now \$4.75 a share. Then they unloaded 16,050 shares of St. Louis and San Francisco railroad on the same investment trust at \$102.22 a share—now worth \$3.28 a share. On December 31, 1932, another of bankers Dillon, Read & Company's investment trust held 45,000 shares of Rock Island common stock. Book value, \$6,566,276. Market value, \$151,875.

Dumping worthless railroad "securities" on the species of fish who ask bankers where to invest their money, however, was only a part of the racket of bankers Dillon, Read and Company. Investment in gilt-edged bonds was another.

The far-off city of Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, needed money. To fill the need it issued \$12,000,000 in bonds. Dillon, Read and Company took these bonds at \$89 for a \$100 bond. That done, they sold them in Uncle Sam's fish market at \$97.75. The fish put up \$11,730,000. The City of Rio de Janeiro got \$10,680,000, for which it pledged itself to pay \$12,000,000 plus 8 per cent interest. After splitting with confederates, Dillon, Read and Company pocketed \$389,000, or not much to growl about. But wait!

The City of Rio de Janeiro wanted the money for public works. Among these was a project to cut down a big bill in the middle of the city, dump it in the water along the shallow shores of the bay and then sell the result for building sites. The contract for the job, amounting to \$8,000,000, was let to an American firm, Leonard Kennedy and Company, of which Dillon, Read and Company owned 45 per cent of the stock. Just how profitable for the city of Rio de Janeiro and its American bond-holders the noble experiment turned out may be gathered from the fact that said bonds are now selling at 15 cents on the dollar.

All told, the safe, sane and conservative

banking house of Dillon, Read and Company invested some \$186,000,000 in Brazilian securities, of which \$144,000,000 are in default.

Now to the lesson.

To start with, we don't give a tinker's dam where, when or how the investigating public loses the swag swiped from the producing masses, for in all the millions and billions that American investment bankers such as Dillon, Read and Company shipped out of God's country, there isn't a farmer's thin dime or a wage-earner's plugged nickel.

These people have been so long and so successfully exploited that by now the ninety and nine of them are nearer to the poorhouse than the banking house of Dillon, Read and Company. If a thief snatches my purse and in turn is robbed of it by a bigger thief, that may be retribution but it isn't restoration. The purse is gone and so are the products of American labor and the American resources that these banking buccaneers swapped for foreign bonds, and for no better reason than to line their filthy pockets. Let us not forget that what this gentry alienated from American pockets forever and ever is not money, which is but a token of wealth, but American sweat, skill, brains, oil, tar, coal, forests, metals—that should have gone into the life, liberty and security of the American people.

The 25 billions of Americans purchasing power the banksters presented to the bankrupt foreign countries, during and after the World War, represent one-eighth of the total wealth of the nation. It is the same as delivering six average states the size of Ohio to foreign countries in return for 10 per cent commission, and part of the inside rake-off. And if this is not high treason of the first order, then Benedict Arnold was a piker—a patriot, for the territory he hoped to deliver to England was a beggar's gift compared to what our international banksters have traded away for private pelf.

Another grim aspect of the situation is that while 90 cents out of every dollar of federal income is spent protecting the racket of these banksters at home and abroad, their contribution to the national treasury is practically nil. The House of Morgan paid no income tax in 1930-31-32. Neither did Dillon, Read and Company, as corkscrewed out of them the other day by Corkscrew Pecora, and what is set down here regarding two of the chief banksters holds true in the case of the whole upper bankers stratum. What we are dealing with is organized grand larceny aggravated by high treason in which government acts as lookout and protector at the expense of the robbed and betrayed.

The final lesson is that if President Roosevelt thinks he can reform the great American banking racket or worse still assumes he can restore business by pumping public money and confidence into that racket, he has another, a very long, and an exceedingly painful thought coming.

The only way to cure Dillon, Read and Company, and kind is amputating their tails a hairsbreadth behind their ears by making banking the monopoly of the nation.—Oscar Ameringer In Lawrence Independent.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

MODERN MEDICINE MEN

By FRANK D. BLUE,
Past President, American Medical
Liberty League
From The Truth-Teller

Have you ever stopped to consider just who and what our medicine men are?

Have you ever tried to puzzle out why our medicine men throw about themselves the robe of sacrosanctity when anyone expresses a doubt as to their infallibility?

As they take themselves so seriously, have you ever stopped to consider if they have done anything to merit the consideration they demand?

Briefly I propose showing how baseless such an assumption is, viewed from the standpoint of the layman, the common, ordinary, every day man, whom we all know, and, incidentally, to show why the rising tide against the further dominance of our medical men in all health matters.

Possibly the strongest indictment against our medical men is that they have played upon our fears and apprehensions, until the whole of the people have become potential invalids. No opportunity is lost to capitalize fear. The germ theory (which is still a theory) has been used to hypnotize the people. Our whole people have become overwhelmed by the imaginings of our medical men, until the beauty of God's universe is forgotten in unreasoning terror. The wail of Job, in his afflictions: "For that which I greatly feared is come upon me" can find no better illustration than the result of this medical campaign of fear.

Our medical men have taught disease until human ailments have become one of the principal topics of conversation. Our newspapers and magazines not to be outdone, have succumbed to this subtle medical intrigue, and are valiantly assisting in this medical propaganda, by running so-called health columns, wherein may be found vagaries that put to shame many of the absurdities of the much derided patent medicine almanacs. The patent medicine venders are nearly out of the public prints, but our medical men have ably occupied the void, with their much more insidious, but fully as dangerous pragmatism.

Our medicine men teach us that the world is swarming with imps more hideous and terrible than those pictured by the morbid mentality of a Dante. We now do homage to these devils, (microbes, germs) and pay vast sums to our medical laboratory conjurers, to ward off the evil machinations of these Satanic agents, who, omnipresent, "as a roaring lion walketh about" seeking whose health they may devour.

The layman has come to believe that our medical men have wholly lost sight of curing the sick; that they are wasting time, energy and untold millions of dollars, in a will-o-the-wisp search for disease microbes, until they have no time to consider the plain everyday facts leading into good health. The man who dares to question the utility of this mad rush is anathema, even although he be one of themselves. The official medical curse is so fearful that few medicine men have the courage to express even a mild doubt regarding these illusive deceptions. The medical trades union has more stringent rules, more fearfully compelled, than the rules of any industrial union, as many medical men can testify, to their sorrow.

Following their unwarranted assumptions our medicine men have secured a monopoly of our health service, and they have fostered and encouraged, unproven medical speculations, and have forced these doubtful idiosyncracies upon the general public, when at the same time, many of their own professional brethren know these theories to be wrong, even although they dare not publicly oppose them.

The great increase in the so-called preventable diseases, especially those of middle life, at the very time when the good work of our medicine men should be most apparent, also has its part in shaking our

faith in them, and establishing in us the belief, that our medicine men have fallen down, where they have been making the most positive claims, and where they should be able to show, beyond peradventure of doubt, the excellence of their method of treating the sick.

Our medicine men arrogantly refuse to discuss medical questions giving as a reason that it is unethical, and bolstering up this fallacy with the additional fallacy, that such matters are beyond the comprehension of the common man. The assumption of superior wisdom is not new, but when it is not borne out by curing the sick, it becomes intolerable. Unfortunately for our medicine men the layman calmly proceeds to select other than medical means for relief in sickness.

When the medicine man is asked about the newer methods of treating the sick, the inquirer is assured, that some of the new practices may be of slight value in certain phases of disease, although they are at best, but makeshifts, and can never take the place of the "established facts of medical science?" At what stage of medical history must we seek for these "established facts of medical science?" Were not the medicine men of one hundred years ago just as certain as are the medical men of today, that they had "established facts of medical science," for their sufficient guide? Have not our modern medicine men repudiated practically all the medical facts which were then "established?" How shall we know these "established medical facts?" Will they cure the sick? If they exist, why the great and growing dissatisfaction with all things medical?

Our medicine men make all sorts of claims, prophecy all kinds of milleniums, as they are given millions and still more millions of the taxpayers' money, to spend at their own sweet will, unquestioned by

layman, who pays, and pays, and pays. It is the belief of the dissenting layman that if, one-tenth part of the boasts of our medicine men were true, it would be unthinkable for anyone to die, save of a goodly old age, well beyond the century mark.

The layman has been compelled, against his inclination, to seek elsewhere for the relief our medicine men have promised in sickness, but have failed to bring about. The layman has come to believe that until our medicine men are willing to face the facts as they are, get rid of all their egotistical self-conceit, and give the people something better than is now being given by the so-called "Cults" they can have no hope of retaining the confidence of the common people.

The layman has come to know that our medicine men of today have lost sight of the fact that there is such a thing as perfect health. He further has learned that our medicine men can never know anything worthwhile about curing the sick until they know much more about health, and that they must study health, not disease to secure this knowledge.

When the layman views the great hospitals, full to overflowing, hears the constant urgent demands for greater and still greater hospitals, to house the increasing numbers clamoring for admittance; when he sees the thousands of helpless invalids, many of them having undergone repeated operations; when he fails to find permanent cures, but on the contrary learns of our medicine men urging still more operations, can you blame him if he becomes a doubting Thomas?

The layman finds our business men are beginning to doubt the good faith of our medicine men, with their needless scares and alarms, which cause the loss of many thousands of dollars in their business.

The hysteria of the health boards (medicine men) in the presence of any of the so-called contagious diseases, is quite irritating to the business man. He seriously resents the monetary loss involved in these irrational exhibitions of frenzy upon the part of so-called boards of health.

While it may be presumptuous for the layman to attempt to analyze medical practices, it must be remembered that he has to pay the bills. Paying the bills he has the right to determine what he is getting for his money, and, further, he is the sole judge of whether he is getting value received. In other words, it is of no particular moment what our medicine men think and believe, they must stand or fall upon what they do or do not do; the layman must be satisfied. The layman is, and of necessity must be, the final arbiter in all health matters.

Not only is the layman doing some hard thinking, but he is beginning to insist upon having answers to his questions. He believes it is time for an accounting of the stewardship of our medicine men, who are spending these increasing thousands of dollars. Yet so far, our medicine men seem not to have the slightest idea of what the real trouble is, nor what they must do to bring back the confidence of the many thousands who have deserted them.

Facts are stubborn things. It is a fact that many thousands of our most intelligent citizens have lost all faith in our medicine men. This number was recently estimated by the president of one of our State Medical societies, at forty per cent of the total population, but canvasses by other medical men, show this estimate to be much below the actual number.

Woe to our medicine men if the layman, considering all the facts, shall finally pronounce the Scriptural judgment: "Mene, mene, tekel upharsin."

FOOD AND DRUG BILL IS A SERIOUS MENACE

From Nature's Path Magazine
(By Permission)

The principles incorporated into this Bill (Senate Bill No. S-1944, Food and Drug Administration), foster and create Medical Tyranny and Monopoly by certain interests in this country where Freedom of Speech and Press is supposed to be a constitutional right.

It has been declared that the purpose of the Bill is to Protect the Public from unscrupulous Manufacturers. The real purpose and effect of the Bill would be to force the Manufacturer to either sell his products through the Medical doctors of the country, or go out of business. There are several sound reasons why this would be true.

First:

The manufacturer is prohibited from making any health claims for his products direct to the public and through the regular advertising channels. The bill states plainly that the Food and Drug Department shall censor all claims as they see fit, as regard to statements on the carton labels, and statements made in all advertisements. The same department could simply revoke the Federal license of any company and put it out of business. The same department would be the sole authority on the merits, and value, of any formulae, whether Food, or Drug, and this, regardless of the satisfaction of the patrons of said manufacturer. The same department would force every small manufacturer to publish his trade secrets and formulae on the package, thus giving away the very life blood of that manufacturer to every other manufacturer, and making

it easy for large and powerful companies to duplicate those product formulae, thereby monopolizing the entire health business.

Consider this question and its answer as important in itself. Is there impartial performance of duty in the Food and Drug Department? What is the past record of the Department in that respect? Have certain groups been favored politically and financially?

There are in this country but TWO channels whereby products sold and used for the restoration of Health and Prevention of disease may be placed and distributed to the people.

First Channel:

A group of very large manufacturing Chemists prepare a vast line of drugs and chemicals which they sell direct to the Medical doctors and Druggists for prescription work. No one has questioned the right of this organization to put out any drug for any purpose they may see fit, regardless of its effect on the human system, and regardless of the well known fact that many of these drugs have been discarded as being more harmful than curative. Furthermore, the proposed bill will continue to allow this system to continue to exploit its potent drugs through its regular channels without question of their health value, or harm they may produce. And in addition, it will actually increase the near monopoly which this system now enjoys. This, notwithstanding the fact that the Medical profession itself is split in agreement as to the worth of many of these potent drug products. Who, in authority, has questioned the potency

and claims of these drug products? Under this system of experimenting on the Human Body with drugs, it has not been necessary for such manufacturers to make any written claims to the public on powerful and potent drugs thus prepared.

The chemist has a theory on what a certain drug should do in the human body. He prepares that drug. A salesman who represents the company goes forth to the doctor and presents him with oral facts concerning the new drug. Samples are left with the physicians, and the new product is given a trial on various patients. If the effects seem good, the product is used until something else happens to take its place. If the effects are not good, the drug loses out and is discarded. In summary of this paragraph, let it be pointed out that there is not CAPACITY for every manufacturers' products to be consumed by the medical profession, which gives rise to the fact that there are certainly some manufacturers who are now enjoying a major business with the profession, and it is quite natural that they would enjoy and boost any bill which would put a brake on their competitors' business. The proposed Food and Drug Bill would most assuredly act as a very efficient "brake" on any competitor who might have to make claim for the merits of his products open and above board, through regular advertising channels, direct to the public.

Second Channel:

Some years ago progressive students of Health and Biology began to delve into the effect which natural foods, diet, and

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Trusts Are Endangering American Free Speech

Gobbling up independent radio stations just like other trusts "merge" with independent merchants, the Radio Trust of the United States is extending its power on every front and endangering free speech by its monopolistic tactics. Previous articles have told how General Electric, National Broadcasting Company, Radio Corporation of America and other big firms are linked together, all working to extend the radio monopoly on the North American continent as well as seeking to broaden their power to Central and South America. Financiers control radio in the United States and misuse their great power. A combination of dirty jokes, advertising balderdash and propaganda assails the ears of radio listeners. The Federal Radio Commission's part in extending the monopoly was also shown; how the Commission's large staff of lawyers, engineers and free speech suppression experts co-operate to help the big chains and hinder the small independent station.

While the Trust has been getting all the Radio channels in sight, 210 independents have been crammed on six channels. Trust stations have more power, less interference and other advantage—all through arrangements of the Federal Radio Commission. The Radio pirates, having seized power in the United States and Canada tried to extend their monopoly to Mexico and other countries on this hemisphere but failed.

Apparently there is little hope for radio justice from the Federal Radio Commission, but some members of Congress and other proponents of free speech have suggested abolition of the Commission. The government spends hundreds of thousands each year to "regulate" radio and the Radio Trust doesn't pay a nickel for it. But National Broadcasting Company made \$25,-895,959.34 and Columbia, \$11,621,-424.31 in 1932.

One way to clear the ether would be to force chain stations to synchronize—all broadcast on the same wave length. The Trust's own representatives claimed synchronization experiments were successful back in 1930, but since then they have said little on the subject—if the plan were put through it would endanger their monopoly.

The National Association of Broadcasters, Inc., mouthpiece of the radio chains in its proposed code submitted to the N.R.A. admits its members numbering only 39.8 per cent of all radio stations control 81 per cent of the nation's radio business.

(Continued from last week)
By JAMES R. CONNOR,
Editor of the Free Press

United States daily newspaper publishers have realized for years that broadcasting of news dispatches hurts sales of their newspapers, and also know that the only way the Radio chains could get the news before the newspapers could print it would be for the chains to beg, borrow, steal or otherwise obtain telegraphic news from the great press services made possible by the newspapers.

The newspapers have been paying millions to their news agencies for collecting and disseminating news only to learn that the same news was being given to the chains as soon as collected and because it is easier and quicker to broadcast a news item than it is to print it and distribute it to readers, the chains were "beating" and "scooping" the newspapers with news paid for by the same newspapers.

It looks like a simple problem. All the newspapers had to do was to forbid their news agencies from giving news to the chains. But then came the complications of great newspapers also owning radio stations. Also of other newspapers having advertising affiliations with the owners of the chains. Sometimes these advertising connections were indirect, but they were strong.

Not So Simple

So the great majority of newspapers continue to hear their own news broadcast before they can print it in their own publications, while the big newspapers with radio connections get another advantage for their stations. In Canada they did it differently.

Canadian newspapers and the Canadian government-controlled Radio Broadcasting Commission recently reached an agreement whereby commercial broadcasting stations are restrained from broadcasting news until the newspapers have had first crack at it.

Negotiations were opened some months ago when Canadian newspapers appealed to the Radio Commission to stop commercial broadcasting stations from putting "on the air" news despatches from papers fresh from the presses.

A tentative agreement was drawn up under which the Commission would pay the Canadian Press \$6,000 a year for news bulletins at regular intervals.

When this draft of a contract a little later was submitted to the board of the Canadian Press it was approved in principle, but one important change was made—the sum the Commission was to pay for the service was set at one dollar instead of \$6,000. Mr. J. F. B. Livesay, general manager of the Canadian Press, explaining the reason for this renunciation of the

comfortable sum of \$5,999 a year, said: "We decided we would take no payment from the Commission, because in the public interest we are as anxious as is the Commission itself to co-operate in the supply of reliable news broadcasts for the people of Canada."

This service is now in effect. The Canadian Press places at the disposal of the Broadcasting Commission, at the various regional points in the news distributing system, summaries of the day's news at hours which have been arranged. These bulletins are at the service of broadcasting stations privately operated or under commission control and no station is permitted to "lift" matter from the newspapers for broadcasting. This rule applies with full force to stations which happen to be the property of newspapers. They also are restricted to use of the official bulletin.

Radio Censorship

The danger of the Canadian system is that it might lend itself to radio censorship of honest, truthful news. The radio bulletins might not mention certain news and by the agreement the radio stations then could not broadcast that news. The better plan would be for the newspapers to make available all their news to the radio stations, but not until the newspapers had an opportunity to print it.

The printing of radio programs has been another bugaboo for newspaper publishers, but they have suffered the same indecision on that subject as they have on "pirating" of news by the chains. Many newspaper publishers feel the radio programs have no more claim for free space than would the advertising of a theater program, but they started printing the programs without charge in radio's infancy, and the practice has been hard to

stop. Here also, the big newspapers with their affiliated radio plants, worked against the small newspaper.

The big newspaper-radio owner would have the programs of his own and other stations printed in his newspaper taking a direct or indirect toll from the station for the printing of the programs. Readers noting that the big newspaper carried the programs would wonder why the small newspaper omitted them, and not understanding the situation because of the newspaper's timidity in offending the radio powers, would add another black mark against the small newspaper.

(To be continued next week)

NEW YORK TO RETAIN ITS STOCK GAMBLERS

New York city will retain its principal gambling institution, known as the New York Stock Exchange. It will not move to Newark after all, and nobody who knows the power of money ever had any serious thought that it would. It finally agreed to stay in New York on its own terms, which, as laid down by the Exchange itself, were "on condition that the mayor of the city of New York shall veto the bills now pending before him to impose a tax on the sale or transfer of shares of stock and a tax upon the gross income of persons engaged in the business of buying and selling securities." The mayor surrendered, as he was expected to do, and the probable result, as Big Business by this pronouncement has refused to be taxed on its gambling operations, will be that the common herd that ride the subway will have to pay an increased fare.—From Golden Age.

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

HENRY SEEKING CONTROL OVER WHISKY SALES

WASHINGTON — Secretary Wallace has ordered a public hearing Friday on a proposed code and a marketing agreement for the distilling industry. It would give the federal government control of that industry until congress can pass legislation.

The agreement would bind contracting distillers to buy only grain grown in the United States. Administration of the agreement would be by a distillers' board of thirteen, selected by the industry itself, subject to Wallace's approval.

All rules and regulations which the board might adopt would be subject to the approval of Wallace, who also could require that books and records of distillers be open to his inspection.

Enforcement of the agreement would be provided through licensing all distillers.

Care Needed For Farm Ice Storage

In packing ice in a farm ice house place the cakes close together to make the mass as tight and solid as possible to eliminate cracks and openings through which air circulates, says the United States Department of Agriculture. When cakes are irregular in size, fill the openings between cakes with small pieces of ice. Broken ice on top of the cakes or projecting pieces along the sides should be removed.

With sawdust or mill shavings for insulation, leave at least a 12-inch space between the sides of the ice stack and the walls of the building and fill with dry sawdust or shavings as the packing in the center of the room proceeds. Also place a layer of dry sawdust about a foot thick on the bottom of the house, except in the middle, where the layer should be a few inches thinner so that the cakes will have a tendency to slide toward the center. For good drainage, the floor of the house is usually sloped so that water from melted ice runs to the center and into a trench filled with gravel or small stones or into a drain tile which carries the water away. If drain tile is used, it should be trapped to prevent entrance of warm air.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

THE FARM STRIKE

What is the truth about the farm strike? I wish I knew. Shame on the general press that will not carry the truth about any movement it is not lined up with!

That producers have a right to collectively hold their produce off the market in order to secure justice cannot be denied. The strike, the lockout, and restriction of sales by producers are all upon the same business basis. A resort to violence is where public condemnation may come in.

If the people do not wish to work under certain conditions they have a right to refuse to do so. And they have a right to persuade others not to work, but they have no right to use force to prevent their working. People have as much right to work as to refuse to work.

Violence destroys the influence of all strikes. You cannot compel people to agree with you. The fact that compulsion is deemed necessary is an admission of the weakness of any cause. But here comes the necessity for the truth. Not all violence during strikes is caused by strikers. Too often it is instigated by the opposition for the purpose of molding public sentiment against the strikers. Again, violence may be an unfortunate incident caused by a comparative few radicals against the better judgment of the rank and file. Also there is too often an exaggerated report of the conduct of strikers. This is why I wish I knew the real facts about the farm strike. The farmers have a real grievance but should not—must not, try to secure redress by doing physical and material injury to others.

The farmers have been the most conservative element throughout the world. It is a long grievance against wrongs and neglect that is making them radical. Some of their grievances are quite complicated and cannot be cured in a day. But others could be corrected in a jiffy and such correction would go a long way toward placing this most important industry upon a more legitimate basis.—Fred W. Davis in the Ferguson Forum.

JOIN NOW



UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

A SINGLE UNIT FARM PLAN ORGANIZATION

ACT TODAY

L. A. Loos, Pres
Hedrick, Ia.

Tilt Eggs To Gain Increase In Chicks

About half of the losses from fertile eggs that fail to hatch during incubation are due to abnormal positions of the chicks in the shell and are to some extent preventable, according to experts. The normal position of the chick before hatching is with the head near the air sac at the large end of the egg. The chick breathes the air in the sac before it pips the shell, but in case of an abnormal position the chick may die from suffocation.

The principal cause of abnormal positions of chicks in the shell is believed to be improper tilting of the eggs in the tray from the fifth to the fifteenth days of incubation. Eggs incubated with the small end up show the highest percentage of abnormal positions of chicks. Eggs in many commercial incubators are tilted at a 45 degree angle, with the large end up, which is believed to give fewer abnormal positions among the chicks than incubating them horizontally.

Experiments indicate that losses from abnormal positions of chicks in the shell may be reduced, though not entirely eliminated. An incubator tray was devised that maintains a position between the horizontal and 45 degree angle. The eggs were turned mechanically every 15 minutes and rotated on their long axis in an arc of 60 to 120 degrees but were never rolled over and over. Eggs in a similar experiment that were turned always in the same direction every 15 minutes showed a very heavy loss.

Although the position of the eggs during incubation has much to do with losses from dead chicks, the poultryman has other factors within his control that may help to reduce these losses. Increased hatchability results from careful attention to the diet of the breeding stock and from the selection of breeders for inherited hatchability.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa
Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa
Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb. Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

Huge Butter Stocks Break All Records

CHICAGO — Butter holdings in cold storage in the United States continued at record proportions, the November cold storage estimate, released this week, revealed. The government figures showed holdings to be 160,390,000 pounds. This supply exceeded last year's by 93,562,000 pounds, and was 65,000,000 pounds above the 5 year average for Nov. 1. The supply was 25,000,000 pounds greater than the largest total ever registered prior to this year for that date.

The supply of eggs on hand Nov. 1 was 5,178,000 cases. The total was 1,953,000 cases greater than last year but 208,000 cases under the five year average. Withdrawals from storage in October totalled 2,288,000 cases, 618,000 cases more than last month and 121,000 cases more than the average movement for that month.

Cheese stocks were 95,808,000 pounds, 29,000,000 more than last year. Poultry holdings were 59,631,000 pounds, 4,642,000 more than last year. The movement of poultry into storage in October was 13,852,000 pounds less than last year.

Nicaragua expects a bumper coffee crop in this 1933-34 season.

ALFALFA DISEASE

In the very heart of the Alfalfa Belt — Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa, and Illinois—the bacterial wilt has been spreading, reducing yields, and cutting short the profitable life of alfalfa stands. Specialists have learned that the planting of a resistant variety is the best counterattack. They are testing resistant strains and are breeding new varieties to combine the good qualities with resistance to the disease.

In infected districts alfalfa specialists advise the sowing of Hardistan, Ladak, and Kaw varieties or Turkestan alfalfa when seed is available. Turkestan alfalfa and the two strains of Turkestan—Hardistan and Kaw—are wilt resistant but do not yield so much hay as most of our domestic alfalfa. Scientists are carrying on an intensive breeding program with a view to developing resistant hybrids that yield heavily and that do not have some of the other undesirable characteristics of Turkestan alfalfa.

Iowa Belle, a wilt-resistant watermelon is not only proving its worth on the disease infested melon fields of eastern Iowa but may become of commercial value in New South Wales.

PACKERS REDUCE STOCKS OF PORK

CHICAGO — Packers moved huge quantities of pork and lard out of storage during October, in a special effort to cut down holdings before the tax on floor stocks which went into effect Nov. 5. The report as of Nov. 1 showed a total of 493,094,000 pounds of pork in both cold storage warehouses and meat packing house plants throughout the country, lard excluded, as against 630,437,000 pounds on Oct. 1. Holdings were cut down to near normal for this season as on Nov. 1 last year there were 433,548,000 pounds and the five-year average for that date was 419,162,000 pounds.

Lard holdings amounted to 133,850,000 pounds on Nov. 1, the largest on record for this date, but on Oct. 1, there were 192,061,000 pounds on hand. The five-year average for Nov. 1 is 58,741,000 pounds, and on that date a year ago there were only 34,410,000 pounds of lard in storage. Lard holdings were up to 224,207,000 pounds on Sept. 1, an all time record for any date.

During October there were 218,083,000 pounds of pork frozen and placed in cure compared with 214,610,000 pounds the same month a year ago.

Beef holdings totaled 59,067,000 pounds on Nov. 1, as against 36,036,000 pounds a year earlier and the five-year average of 52,880,000 pounds. There were 2,512,000 pounds of frozen lamb and mutton on hand Nov. 1, compared with 2,974,000 pounds a year earlier, and the five-year average of 3,718,000 pounds.

Scientists have found that clearer X-ray pictures of portions of the human body are made if those portions have been first exposed to sound waves from a large loud speaker.

Sounding the keynote of politics is very fine, but just now the people are more anxious to have the dinner bell sounded regularly.

The Truth Shall

Make You Free!

If every American knew the truth on the grafting of politicians, the trickery and slavery policies of Big Business, the chicanery of stock market gamblers and the dishonesty of some bankers there would be a speedy end to our depression.

Why not help spread this truth to your fellow Americans. Give or mail a copy of the Free Press to your friends, and suggest that they subscribe.

COST OF PRODUCTION

for farm products will not be accomplished without organization. Join the U.F.F.A., which advocates justice for every American farmer! Dues \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this fee.

JOIN THE FIGHT FOR FARMERS' RIGHTS

UNITED FEDERATION OF AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.,
President

NOEMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

SEX IN THE MOVIES

(Continued from page eight)

owns the company.

—Or by a company which pays \$3,000 a week to a man whose duties are nebulous, but whose past includes conviction for bootlegging and smuggling.

Also Gambling

And gambling is another nefarious activity in which motion picture "business men" indulge. It is remarkable that one of the most favored houses of chance on the West Coast is a place in Palm Springs operated by Al and Lew Wertheimer of Detroit, the same Wertheimers who once, as prominent racketeers, were regarded by Uncle Sam as partners of Al Capone. A male star of first magnitude and six executives are reputed to be partners in this venture.

Lew Wertheimer is also connected with the Colonial Club. The most direct connection between the movies and gambling is the ownership of Agua Caliente by Mike and Joe Shench, executives of M-G-M and United Artists.

And then there is the story of how they bribe public officials. A California woman "tax expert" was indicted for helping to swindle Uncle Sam out of income taxes. She was ready to squeal, but was silenced by being tricked into jail.

According to information received by several Congressmen, the woman was dissuaded from turning government's evidence by the assurance that if she would plead guilty she would receive a suspended sentence. She did, but the judge gave her a long term in prison.

And as if this story of bribery, bad business, corruption, pandering, prostitution, sex-perversion, and the like is not sufficient indictment of the movies and the people behind it, a business official who spent much time in Hollywood delivers the final blow. He said that Hollywood has absolutely no respect in the world for decency or fine womanhood.

This official claims that nine-tenths of the Hollywood men are constantly drunk; that they attend to their business in a drunken stupor; and that seventy-five per cent of Hollywood conversation depends entirely on sex—not always normal sex, but frequently perversely abnormal.

One time he sat down with a noted actress to eat a meal. Despite all of his efforts to the contrary, the conversation turned to "sex"—the kind of "sex" that is so repulsive to the normal human—that he could not finish his meal.

And the crowning fact is that an idol of American moviedom, a certain much-publicized foreign star, is a sex pervert of the worst kind, and that Joan Crawford, a runner-up for her laurels, used to show men new ways to do old things in the stag pictures, labeled "for men only." At least this is the report of a very reliable Hollywood visitor.

In other words, Hollywood eats, drinks, talks and acts sex every minute in the day and night.

Now, the private life of Helen of Troy or Jimmie Walker is the concern of no one but themselves and their immediate families. Therefore, under the same circumstances the private lives of movie directors and producers would be their business also.

But the private lives of the motivating spirits of the cinema world are very much the business of the stockholders of the various moving picture corporations, because it is the money of these self-same stockholders which the aforesaid motivating spirits of the cinema world are spending—and wasting.

Not Honest

And they are not spending it honestly. They are spending anywhere from twenty-five to fifty cents out of each dollar of their stockholders' money to build up a situation where their over-stimulated sexual desires can be satisfied in the most fastidious fashion.

All of these expensive beauty contests are paid for by the stockholders and the main purpose is to provide new "girls" for the sex-hungry swains among the "big shots" of Hollywood. Since there are at

least 1,000 girls in Hollywood looking for each possible job, the motive behind these "contests" is apparent.

The net results of these "contests" have been outlined already in this story, so we'll not go into that.

But the net result financially of these "contests" and the hundreds of other methods by which the motivating spirits of the cinema world manage to satisfy their esthetic sexual appetites at the expense of the stockholders is an interesting story—but maybe the stockholders themselves can't appreciate it as much as the sex-mad parasites who spend their money for them.

And we mustn't forget the "respectable" financiers who have stuck their tentacles into the once lucrative motion picture industry.

One example was furnished by Paramount-Publix, which, in 1927 and 1930, floated twenty-year bond issues, amounting to \$31,000,000. The announced purpose was to extend the company's activities, and it was agreed that no other encumbrance or lien would be created against the assets.

But, according to Congressman Sirovich, who demanded an investigation of the movies during the last Congress, Paramount-Publix subsequently created a paper subsidiary, and to this subsidiary turned over almost all the company's assets, violating the terms of the \$31,000,000 bond issues. The purpose of this transaction was to permit the subsidiary to secure \$10,000,000 owed to the banks by the parent company. This gave the banks a preference over the bondholders.

A few months later (Congressman Sirovich) on November 5, 1932, the Paramount-Publix Corporation and its directors, to further strip the \$31,000,000 bondholders and other creditors, organized three other subsidiary paper corporations, the Paramount International Corporation, the Paramount Distributing Corporation, and the Paramount Pictures Corporation.

To these companies they transferred and conveyed all the remaining assets, ruining \$31,000,000 invested by bondholders and approximately \$200,000,000 of stockholders' money, so that today the Paramount-Publix is bankrupt and an empty shell.

A Nice Income

On top of all this, Adolph Zukor, the president—the very man who wrecked the company—is now the receiver! His current income is reported to be about \$520,000 a year.

Another company in the financial racketeering is Loew's, Inc., which suddenly, and without warning, cut its dividend to \$1 a year. Despite this, five officials recently voted themselves a six-year contract with salaries totaling \$2,000,000 a year and bonuses of over \$1,500,000 a year.

The Loew's pictures are produced for them by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, which is the corporation wherein the former bootlegger makes about \$3,000 a week.

How an inside group in RKO pushed up cheap Pathe Company stock by alleged wash sales in the market, and then unloaded it at high prices on the public is now Wall Street history. When the fight for an inquiry is resumed in the next Congress, some rather amazing revelations will be made concerning manipulations of still another company, the Fox Corporation. This manipulation involved the diversion and dissipation of from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

The wreckage of the earning capacities of these and other companies has not greatly lessened the happiness of the gentlemen who direct the production of the sex-soaked pictures. The current annual income of several of these "great minds" is understood to be as follows:

Louis B. Mayer	-----	\$800,000
Jesse Lasky	-----	520,000
Irving Thalberg (minimum)	-----	500,000
Nicholas Schenck	-----	404,000

(Besides 2½ per cent of all the profits of Loew's.)

Benjamin F. Shulberg	-----	416,000
Warner Brothers (each)	-----	520,000

In addition, all receive heavy bonuses.

Nevertheless, the salaries of players and other employees of the studios; everybody else, down to the stenographer and typists, have been sliced. The only extravagance continuing (outside of the incomes of the "great minds") is in the everlasting, wearying round of diversion which provides so many piquant paragraphs in the Hollywood gossip columns.

Poor Public!

This extravagance may be thanked by an enduring public for the exhibitions of ineptitude, the painful amateurism of so many pretty young things in the pictures, who appear and appear and appear, while real actresses, who could appear to advantage and make a motion picture pay dividends to the beaten security holders, remain reasonably virtuous—but jobless.

The most unfortunate thing about the movies—from the standpoint of the theatregoers and the investors—is that while real actresses are trained to act rather than to lure, too many who have learned to lure but not to act are the successful actresses of the movies.

And since the coming of sound—with higher theatrical standards demanded—successful prostitution has never yet returned a dividend to the stockholders.

There are a small number of important theatrical stars whose excellence is the show window of the motion picture industry. To them, rather than to the producers, may be attributed whatever defense there is to a system of which they have no part.

Miserable pictures, produced so often merely to advance some inept player, are literally forced upon the theatre managers. Naturally, the managers would prefer to show what they please—and often their choices would be such as would vitiate the demand for censorship—but they may not show the pictures they

please. They must show what the "great minds" please.

The beautiful, glorious, entrancing, fascinating Miss Toddy Coughdrop, so pampered in the studios, must show her astounding "ability" and dramatic power—and her legs—to the crossroads of the nation whether the exhibitors wish it or not. And if the exhibitor loses money, what matters?

Toddy Coughdrop is forced upon the exhibitor and through him the public, by "blind booking," or block booking, which compels the independent theatre owners to buy, unseen, the entire output of a given producer. He must buy what he is offered—or nothing. There are 18,500 of these independent theatre owners in the country. They get their pictures after the films have been shown in the producer-controlled houses.

Cripple Independents

And when a really good picture is made—and there are some—the independent often is not permitted even to bid for it. Rather than give the independent owner a chance, the producer-controlled theatres buy up the picture, the purpose being to cripple the independent.

In his appeal for an inquiry, Congressman Sirovich confined his remarks to the financial racketeering. He said:

"I have but scratched the surface of the great corruption that exists in the motion picture industry today—corruption that will make the Teapot Dome investigation appear like a mere tempest in a teapot."

"The innocent holders of stocks and bonds of these looted companies are crying aloud for justice. The moral welfare of America demands that the present control of motion pictures be eliminated."

There is no doubt that Mr. Sirovich is right, and the moral welfare of America—so far as the movie influence is concerned—will probably take care of itself when the financial corruption is cleaned out.

Food and Drug Bill

(Continued from page nine)

certain vital parts of foods, might have on the restoration of Human Health and the prevention of disease. Progress was made along this line. Amazing results in health restoration were obtained, and are being obtained today. Food specialties, vital food factors, substances, and compositions, were discovered, and their relation to Human Health established. The foundation of this work was NOT laid by medical men and drug companies. In fact, it met with strong opposition by this group, because it was certain to hurt them financially—and it was certain to enlighten the public at large in due course of time. The people accepted and made use of the various Health Food products because they found that those products gave them the desired benefits. It must be conceded that the Health Food scientists and manufacturers had to advertise and make claims for their products, otherwise the public could not have been educated to their needs. The health food proponents had a constitutional right to carry on this work and educate the people along that line, and millions were spent thereby. They were not greedy enough to attempt to force through Bills which would curb the drug trade, yet today, a Bill is being sponsored, which, if adopted, would most certainly curb further activity, free trade, and free speech of the Health Food manufacturers and dealers. At the same time, the huge drug trade and monopoly would actively carry on, unhampered and uninvestigated.

The people accepted Health Foods and natural food products, and found them beneficial in assisting Nature to build health. They have a right to choose what

they wish to use, and the manufacturer has a right to advertise the health giving value of his products. Yet, in the face of this fact, and the fact that there has been no protest from the public, for this so called "protection", the orthodox medical and Drug group realize that such competition has hurt them financially. What simpler way could be found to eliminate such competition than to have a Bill passed which would make it impossible for the manufacturer or dealer in Foods to make any claims of value to health for his food preparations. That is the exact principle involved in the constitution of this proposed bill, in violation of the constitutional rights of the manufacturer, the right of the people to choose their own method of health procedure, in favor of Medical-drug monopoly which seeks to have this special privilege given unto them by law. The day of Special Privilege is PAST. Let there be Freedom!

There is absolutely nothing in the articles of this bill which would prevent the Food and Drug Department from interpreting the claims of any food manufacturer as unlawful, even though such claims were based on scientific findings, and by actual trial and results obtained by the patrons of the company's products. We do not believe that under a democratic form or government, that the Representatives of the people are going to vote for a Bill that in effect will stop the manufacturer from selling direct to the public, and advertising the value of his products for health as the public has found them, instead of advertising them as a few political men in a department shall choose to view the worth and value of said products.

Medical Doings

By GEORGE STARR WHITE, M.D.
In The Truth Teller

The following accurate "case records" will interest your readers, as they are true reports of the Doings of Ethical Doctors, who belong to the Great Medical Trust—The A. M. A.

A Scotch housewife, about 55 years of age, during the past four weeks of intense heat out here, ate very many prunes plums in place of drinking much water. She ate skins and all except the pits. She naturally bloated from the intestinal gas that formed. The gas pressed on the heart and made it flutter and miss beats. She became frightened and lay down. Just then a well-meaning neighbor came in and insisted that the gas-filled woman have her husband send for a doctor near by. I was a hundred miles away, so they could not get me on the phone just then. The husband did as the neighbor insisted and phoned for the "best doctor in the City." This doctor is connected with a big hospital and works with one of the surgeons of "big reputation" in the City.

As soon as the doctor was called, the woman began to pass off gas in great quantities, which made her feel completely well. They phoned the doctor's office to have the call cancelled, but he, being "quick on the wheel," was well on his way. When he arrived the woman was sitting up and feeling as well as ever. The doctor instantly told her as he entered: "You have an ingrowing goiter and that is affecting your heart and I know by the looks of your eyes that you will die soon unless you are operated on at once. I shall call an ambulance right now to get you into the hospital before another attack hits you, for it might be fatal." The Scotch woman said, "Nothing doing. You can't scare me. I was filled up with gas and this neighbor became scared to see me blue in the face and got me man to phone for ye." The doctor replied that he saw her gall bladder was in bad shape too, and that must come out at the same time the "ingrowing goiter" was taken out.

The woman replied that he could get out of the house and stay out. She told him she now realized how right Dr. Starr-White was in saying that an "ethical doctor" was more dangerous than any rattle snake known. This set the irate doctor on edge and he left with the remark that some undertaker would soon have a case and she would be the one. She replied that she knew one doctor who would not get a fifty-fifty cut with the undertaker's fees for her funeral.

This woman was entirely well the next day and has been for past weeks since the prune-plum eating episode.

This doctor is typical of his tactics and "ethics" of the "regular" line of hospital doctors. He has been taught to "get them while the iron is hot, or you may lose them through their getting well."

Here is another case that was not wise enough to see through the "ethical doctor's tactics."

A woman stenographer about thirty-five years old had her vacation early this year. While away she stepped on a rolling stone and sprained her back and hips. When she came back to the City her girl room-mate told her she had better see me about the sprain, for she did not like to have her go limping about. The injured one said she thought she better go to the "Company's doctor," as he would not charge anything. She went and he told her she had a serious condition, even if she had never been sick or injured before. The "Company doctor" referred her to a big hospital surgeon. He told her she had a brain tumor and that was what was making

her back hurt. The woman told him she never had any back trouble until the hour after she stepped on a rolling stone. He told her that shock loosened the brain tumor up and made it roll over so as to press on nerves that acted on her back and thighs. He said he would do a slight brain operation and would make the price "less than five hundred dollars, part payable then and part later on." The now frightened woman submitted to an immediate operation and the room-mate was told of it by a nurse the evening after the operation. She was told that the patient was doing well and would soon be able to leave the hospital. The room-mate was so shocked that she went at once to the hospital. They refused to allow her to see the patient. The next day she tried again to see her, but to no avail. Six days later she was informed that the patient had died from "complications." The surgeon is now trying to collect the three hundred dollars due on the operation "bargain price," and the hospital is trying to collect for the hospital expenses, or charges.

This is a true murder case and the murderer is licensed to keep right on murdering innocent persons. Mark you that this was a referred case by a Company Surgeon—the Company surgeon giving his services free to the patient, but paid a small sum by the employing Company. This is the usual route. I am told that all Company doctors get a fifty-fifty cut with the surgeon the cases are referred to.

This is HELL MEDICINE, even worse than State Medicine that is getting a strong foothold all over the United States. "State Medicine" is a plan of "low fees for the poor man or woman" but the referring plan makes the cases pay all that can be squeezed out of them and the undertakers tell me they are asked for a fifty-fifty cut on all funeral expenses in such cases!

"I have twelve more similar cases, but the above are enough to show your readers just what is in 'The New Deal' in medicine!"

KIDNEY CLEANING

The kidneys are tremendously important cleansing organs. Those who eat right and drink right have nothing to fear from the kidneys, but it is the custom to do wrong in both eating and drinking, from the physical standpoint. The kidneys must have a free supply of liquid, best taken as water, to function well. A small person needs at least six glasses of water daily and a large one eight glasses to maintain full internal cleansing. The kidneys carry out of the body the most poisonous of all wastes, the protein end products. They must have plenty of water to flush out this toxic matter. Because human beings are addicted to pepper, mustard, coffee, tea and alcohol, the requisite amount of clean, pure water is not furnished to the body.

WORRY KILLS

Among the mental killers of healthy sleep may be mentioned intense worry. Or one might be over-absorbed with a problem such as an invention, or a new business scheme. Taking work to bed is a foolish proposition, and the habit of planning the next's day work there, after retiring, cannot be too strongly condemned. Another obvious case of mental unrest is the inner tension which arises from a moral conflict. Macbeth is the prototype of the guilt-smitten sinner who speaks of the uneasy conscience being the murderer of sleep. Many people are unable to sleep after witnessing an exciting "thriller" at the theatre. The emotional tension remains temporarily undischarged, thus preventing sleep.



REDUCING PRINCIPLES

The general principles of a safe and sound reducing regime may be tabulated as follows:

- (1) Cut the usual daily ration down by at least 50 per cent.
- (2) Restrict the meals to two or three articles.
- (3) Avoid all fatty—fried and sweetened foods, including sweets and sugars.
- (4) Avoid starchy foods—breads, cereals, pastries and desserts.
- (5) Partake sparingly of liquid foods, but do not restrict the water intake too much.
- (6) Make up meals from the following foods: — Buttermilk, hard dry breads, eggs, vegetable broths, citrus fruits, raw vegetable salads and non-starchy vegetables.
- (7) Avoid all fattening foods (see above list).

As a means of further guidance in the case of those who wish to reduce their weight along natural lines, the following special plans are submitted, beginning with the most difficult and working to the easiest.

IT TOOK FIVE TO DO ALL THIS

W. A. Laird, of Oklahoma, writes: "Mr. and Mrs. Ramey, of

Ottawa, Kansas, took their little child, whom they could not induce to quit a prolonged crying spell, to 'The Clinic' conducted by five of Ottawa's most prominent M.D.'s. After a prolonged council and deliberation by all five doctors they decided that the child's ear must be lanced. They performed the said operation and the parents took the child home. The mother decided to put her baby to bed, and, in removing her shoe, found a marble. The operation was a success and the baby got along fine." — From Golden Age.

ACHIEVEMENTS (?) OF THE VIVISECTIONISTS

The following experiments give some idea as to what has been done in laboratories during the past ten years. 1. Dogs' livers removed while dogs kept alive. 2. Gashes cut in dog's skin, and phosphorus inserted, ignited and permitted to burn. 3. Live dogs half cooked. 4. Pregnant dogs tortured for days, "yelling like crazy." 5. Keeping dogs alive with their hearts cut open. 6. Dogs disemboweled yet walking about. 7. Puppies kept without sleep till they died of exhaustion.—Golden Age.

DANCING AND WORKING

Are dancing and working too much of a strain for one underweight but solid in build? (Girl 19 years of age, studying professional dancing two nights a week and employed during days, 4 ft. 11 in. weight 90 pounds.)

I do not think that dancing two nights a week and working during the day is too much of a strain for one somewhat underweight but otherwise in good condition, provided the other habits of living are good and plenty of sleep is obtained. This is, of course, an individual and personal problem that must be decided by the girl herself.—From Health Culture.

Elephants have caused great damage to crops in Rhodesia recently.

WHY BE SICK?

WHY GROW OLD?

Old age is disease. Disease is degeneration. Prevent degeneration and you prevent disease. Our magazine explains the most startling of Nature's strange secrets.

FREE copy on request

HOW TO LIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Hugo, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

CANCER

HEMORRHOIDS (Piles) VARICOSE VEINS

Treated Without X-Ray
Radium Or Operations

To protect patients and public from "quack" statements we invite investigation to prove that the methods used at our hospital in the treatment of cancer, hemorrhoids, varicose veins, kidney bladder, prostate glands, fistula, asthma, gall bladder, and rheumatism have proved successful without operations, radium or X-ray. Facts, data and records have been carefully compiled in an interesting booklet. Send for it.

FAMOUS BAKER CANCER FORMULA AND TREATMENT

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT TREATMENTS

GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED. We can duplicate your broken lenses at reasonable cost. Bring them in.

BAKER HOSPITAL

W. W. POTTER, M.D. Lessee

Muscataine Iowa.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Midwest Farmers Warned That Tax Policy Is Wrong

Dear Editor:

What is this that we have come to. Have we not tried before to lift ourselves by our bootstraps?

Is the striped stick of candy that we are offered a greater attraction than some real honest to goodness common sense relief?

Does not every man, woman and child know that a plated spoon is not as good as solid silver. Then why should we make fools of ourselves over something that is not even plated, just gilt and of the lowest type of alloy. Let me occupy enough of your space to show what has happened here with reference to the farmers of Virginia.

They proposed to give them a parity price. Whatever that is? Well to get at it one must compare the present crop with crops of past years. Last year on tobacco graded as follows: 15 per cent good, 40 per cent medium, 45 per cent common. Readers please keep this in mind.

This year the grading is 37 per cent good, 40 per cent medium, 23 per cent common.

Using the above as a basis this year's crop is worth 62 per cent more than last year's, approximately what has been paid for it so far.

But here comes in the joker. The flour which we have to buy costs us double. The meats cost us almost double. The clothing

has advanced 60 to 120 per cent. Our hardware 80 to 125 per cent. Shoes 100 per cent and there is nothing which our people have to buy that has not taken the same rise, with the result that when we have spent our money we have less than we would have had at last year's prices.

Hence the products of some producers is not going to find a market in other words the taxation which is creating the spread between the producer and the consumer has killed the sale of that product!

Our Virginia farmer gets \$76.50 for 500 pounds of tobacco while the government gets \$525.00. How in the name of common sense can anyone expect the Virginia farmer to be much of a consumer, when more than \$75,000,000 a year that should be paid to the farmers is taken by the government. I am wondering if the farmers of the Mid-west realize that the processing tax that they hear so much about is but an entering wedge for the same kind of treatment that is handed to the Virginia farmers. At the best it can be nothing but the correction from all the people to pay to a favored few. An act that is immoral, unjust and unconstitutional and means the destruction of private ownership of farms and homes. Then what?

Will patriotic American stand for this?

Virginians have accepted the change of their motto to tyrannus eber allus. But we still have more than 50,000 who are not willing to betray Washington and Jefferson and will act as Patrick Henry when the time comes.

Henry P. Wilder,
South Boston, Va.

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

A RUSSIAN PLAN

Dear Editor:

Much of the reading matter you publish shows conclusively that the old system, capitalism, of production and distribution has completely broken down and is beyond any expectation of being repaired. But it also is apparent that most of the farmers and others will try every thing else that is suggested to reform it before they will take the steps as were taken in Russia, although, I wish it understood that the exact counterpart of the Russian Plan will not fit America. But a similar plan adapted to American industrial and agricultural conditions is the only solution.

F. E. Waitz,
Des Moines, Iowa

Says Advertising Taxes Would Stop Lying Newspapers

Dear Editor:

The proposal for a tax on the advertising carried in our metropolitan dailies, if carried out, will be a great movement to once again build up a free and uncontrolled press for the expression of public opinion in this country—something that has not existed since the days of President McKinley.

The fathers of this country realized that, in the War of the Revolution, the press and the pamphleteer had been through their boldness in supporting the Continental Congress, one of the great factors in moulding public opinion in this country so that the establishing of this country as a free nation became an accomplished fact.

Following the Revolution and the establishing of this government, the national government has always protected the freedom of the press and in reality granted the metropolitan press a heavy subsidy by so arranging the rates of mailing that publications are handled through the mails at a lower rate of postage which is entailing on the taxpayers in this country a burden of many millions of dollars annually, in being taxed to pay the expense of carrying these publications through the mails for less than the cost of handling.

Andrew Carnegie, the Scotsman, living in America had first showed the way in defying public opinion when he used his private army to murder and maim and beat into subjection his American workers at his plant in Homestead, Pennsylvania. However, the press was at that time far from a controlled press and Carnegie realized it was advisable for him to go to England until the storm blew over.

In the election of President McKinley to defeat public opinion, the capitalist press overlords were forced to use bribery and coercive measures in advertising wedge to a controlled press in this country. Following the War with Spain, the same capitalist system, busy consolidating its power in this country and extending it in Cuba and our new possessions, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines and at the same time reaching down into



Man's Castle

SPENCER TRACY
LORETTA YOUNG

SERIALIZATION BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
COLUMBIA PICTURES

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Bill Lawton, a happy-go-lucky inhabitant of a shack settlement on the banks of the Hudson River in New York City, meets Trina in Central Park. She is broke and ravenously hungry, he discovers, and so takes her to an exclusive restaurant for dinner. Bill has no money either, and tricks the manager into giving them the meal free. He then takes her back with him to Yagville-on-the-Hudson, where a group of down-and-outers live. Not having a shack of his own at the time, Bill arranges for her to live in the same hotel as Ira, an old man, formerly a preacher but now a nightwatchman.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

A few days later, Bill and Trina were living together in a shack that Bill had erected. It was more homey than any of the others in the settlement, because Trina was naturally artistic and domestic. She worked all day, washing, ironing, cleaning, and fixing up, which surprised and annoyed the other dwellers of the place who saw no sense in being immaculate, or making a palace of the home.

Flossie called on Trina regularly. That is when Flossie was sober, and she was always sober when she lacked the price of gin.

"Where do you get all the energy from? Every time I see you, you're workin'." Flossie declared.

"I was outa work for a whole year," Trina continued to scrub. "Making up for lost time, I guess. This kinda work's not real work. It's fun."

"You're the only woman I ever knew who had seven wash days a week."

"Bill's particular. Anything that goes next to his skin has got to be clean. I guess he's the cleanest man in the world. One of these days maybe Bill'll get a washin' machine. But that ain't so important just yet—the main thing's a stove."

She looked up proudly. "Bill's goin' to get me a real stove."

"I'd like some man to offer me a stove. I'd tell him where to put it." Flossie declared with a vengeance. "What's the matter with the one you got?"

"You can only stew on it. I could cook Bill some wonderful things if I had a real stove. An' he's gonna get me one, too."

"Who ever heard of a brindlestiff retin' money enough to buy a stove?"

Trina stopped scrubbing and wiped her brow with her sleeve. "What's a brindlestiff?"

"A 'bo with ants in his pants—can't stay put—except maybe in jail."

Trina was indignant. "Bill can make all the money he wants—if he wants to. An' he's no brindlestiff. He's got personality, Bill has. He's different."

"If he was different would he keep you in a dump like this?"

"What's the matter with you, Flossie? How can you say things like that? This ain't a dump. Not to me, it ain't. It's—it's sorta—I can't find the word. You know them things they got in the middle of the street—where people can stay till the traffic's safe? Waddy call 'em?"

"Safety zones."

Trina nodded eagerly. "That's it. That's how I feel about this place. It's like sort of a clearin' in the forest—quiet an' safe an' peaceful."

The terrifyingly mournful shriek of a locomotive whistle cut in upon the scene. Trina shuddered.

"That's the only thing I don't like," she said slowly. "Them train whistles—they plague the life outa you, night an' day."

Flossie continued her berating of Bill and Trina stoutly continued to defend him. She defended him because she believed, not because she knew. It was her faith that made her tell Flossie that Bill would get her a "real stove"—not anything that Bill had said to the effect. But it seemed her confidence in her man was not to be unavailing, for Bill at the moment was just turning away from a window that separated him from the stove Trina wanted.

He looked ruefully at the few pieces of silver he possessed. Not enough. Trina would have to have that thing, poor kid had her heart set on it. If he could only—

"Hey, Bragg!" Bill dashed through the downtown lunch hour throng and grabbed the big man's arm. "I been lookin' for you. How about that two bucks you owe me?"

"What're you bounding me for?" said Bragg defensively. "It's only a week since—"

Bill interrupted. "I'm no Flossie. It don't pay to stall me."

Bragg looked around uncomfortably. "Stall you? I been workin' my head off tryin' to get dough to pay you off," he said in an injured tone. "Why, I'm workin' right now."

Bill eyed him doubtfully. "You don't look it. What kind of work?"

And for once it seemed as though Bragg was really trying to earn an honest dollar—or, as the case was, ten dollars. He had a job serving summonses, and was now on his way to try to serve a summons that the entire agency force had failed at. He, too, had tried before, but couldn't reach the defendant. Bill, conceited, confident Bill, was suddenly inspired.

"Suppose I serve this summons for you? I could use five bucks, Willa, split?"

Bragg was discouraged. "I'm tellin' you, it's impossible to get to her. She's got a bunch of gorillas with her day and night."

"Willa, split?" Bill persisted.

"Sure." Bragg handed the paper over. "But you can't get to her."

The summons was made out to one Fay La Rue, Bill thought; wasn't she the stage dame playing in that new show "Revue of Revues"?

The musical show was well into its first act before Fay La Rue, its star, floated out onto the stage. Bill watched her intently from his place in the stage box. She was the embodiment of seduction as she swayed back and forth in the glare of a huge spotlight. A black clinging gown accentuated her attractiveness. It didn't mean much to Bill. He had a job to do. The orchestra was playing the show's hit song, "What Have You Got For Me?" The actress was singing in a soft, husky voice. Bill waited until she finished the last chorus with the line: "What have you got for me?" and then shouted "Sumpin'!" and jumped from the box onto the stage. The audience howled with laughter and applauded the "comedian." Bill faced a blazing, furious, musical comedy star. The music stopped.

"Here's what I've got for you," he said, and slapped the paper in her hands. "A summons." He indicated the audience with a sweeping gesture. "An' you can't say I ain't got witnesses. The show's swell. I'm gonna thank the lawyer for gettin' me tickets." With a genial wave of his hand to the enraptured and speechless lady of the footlights, he headed for the wings.

With that five dollars, Bill bought Trina her stove on the installment plan.

A few days later Bill got a job stilt-walking in the theatre district. His wooden supports raised him to the level of an ordinary second-story window. It was while he was taking his gargantuan strides down Tin Pan Alley that a feminine voice hailed him from a music publisher's window.

"Hey, you! Big boy!"

Bill maneuvered his sticks around and found himself facing a smiling Fay La Rue, who was leaning out the second story window of the building.

"Got any more summonses for me?"

Bill grinned. "Not today."

"You know, I called up the lawyer's office and left word that I wanted to see the man who served those papers on me."

"Yeah."

"They sent somebody named Bragg. I asked him to get in touch with you. Did he?"

"Yeah."

"Why didn't you look me up?"

"I was busy."

Fay looked Bill over appraisingly. "I got an idea you and I ought to have some sort of relations—"

Bill shot an inquiring look at her. "—business relations," she finished provocatively. "What're you doing this afternoon?"

"Anything that appeals to me," he said, leaning toward her on the sill. "I'm in suite 1232 at the Towers," she said, and deliberately turned her back on him.

TO BE CONTINUED

ARE MILK PRICES TOO HIGH?

Government Wants Information

Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Corporation is endeavoring to obtain information to aid in regulating the price of milk. Women are asked to send their opinions on the question to the Consumers' Guide. Both farm women and city women should be interested in this subject. A questionnaire issued by the Consumers' Counsel takes for granted that all women will reply that milk prices are too high—not the price paid the farmer, but the price charged by the milk companies. If you are interested in this subject, fill in the following form and mail it to "the Consumers' Guide, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C." And why not also write a letter on the subject to the Midwest Free Press so that other readers can learn more on the subject of milk prices?

1. Do you think you have to pay too much for milk? -----
2. Why do you think the price is too high? -----
3. Would you buy more milk if the price were lower? -----
4. Do you buy only evaporated or condensed milk because it is cheaper than fresh milk? -----
5. Do you buy cream? ----- How much more cream would you buy if the price were cut one-third from its present level? -----
6. Do you think the milk companies could serve you for less money? ----- How? -----
7. Do you think the government should control the selling of milk? ----- Why? -----
8. Do you think your city should own milk distributing plants and distribute milk? ----- Why? -----

More facts about your local milk problem: -----

Name -----

Address -----

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Mexico and Central America, was forced in carrying out its plans to practically control not only the metropolitan press but the larger magazines and periodicals. This they carried out through granting advertising or withholding advertising, and also by financing or

refusing to finance publications. The results being that save for a few papers like the Free Press, we have had for the last 30 years no means of giving expression to the real political, social and economic thoughts and wishes of the

Please turn to page sixteen

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page two)

then will you be able to name your own price for your own products.

"I realize also that this suggestion from the President's office, borders closely upon monopoly with trust indications, but it becomes necessary in this case to give such recommendations and while doing so I warn you, that when you get this powerful organization if any attempt is made to force the public to pay more than a fair price for your products, the government will step in and prevent it. The government will dissolve your organization. I feel you are all honest, will be fair, therefore let the new organization start within the next few days. You constitute one-third of the purchasing power of these United States, and we are anxious for you to earn and be able to spend. Then we all will crawl from this depression and much of the grief of the White House will be over. My final words in conclusion are, get together and quit your fighting, united you can regulate the fruits of your labor, divided, you will sink lower and lower and eventually be driven from your farms to the city."

Trouble all around with the farmers—the nation is talking from coast to coast—the officials do not like the farmers' uprising—but on the other hand they realize they are powerless to help the farmer—it will never come from any NRA, farm boards, equalization, debentures or such—just one way—the quicker the administration learns it the better—if I were president of the good U. S. A. I know I could cure all farmers' ills in a short time—possibly 30 days—and the depression would get a knock out blow—it is easy to say those things in criticizing others but I will tell you how I would do it—the theory would be that when the farmers have money we all have money and therefore get the farmer some money so he can go to town to buy some things, the merchants will order more and the manufacturers will have to make more—then back go the unemployed to work. It can be done like this—let the government close up every private broker of all farm products—close them up over night as they close the banks over night—then let the farmers open their own brokerage offices and urge them to all join one association and quit fooling with a dozen or more. The farmers would do it if the government and our president would urge it as strongly as they are urging the NRA. The farmers the day they open their own brokerage offices will for the first time in their lives, name their own price for their products, and when that happens, depression is gone. Yes, it can be done, but Wall Street will not permit it until an iron hand or a dictator takes the reins. Too much crowing about something that can get us nowhere but standing still and sliding backwards. After it all, we still have about 14,000,000 out of work.

POOR KIDDIES — Poor dog—both are to be pitied—bought a fine police dog about ten months ago—raised him from a pup and he became a fine trained dog—would chase the cows and horses from the property and an excellent watch dog. He could scent a wolf or coyote three miles away—would bark violently when one came within a quarter of a mile—was all that could be expected of a dog—along comes a tourist—ran his car into him—dead dog — wrecked auto in the

ditch—the driver came into the station and said—"where is the owner of this station, I want him to pull us into town—I have hit five dogs but that was the first one that ever broke my car"—"hunt your own way to town, go stand out in the road until someone comes that will pull you to town, we won't"—replied one of our men who loved the dog—"and the next time you see an animal learn how to use your brakes"—he grunted and walked away—don't know how long he stood out on the highway before he was pulled in—he would be standing there yet, as far as I am concerned—it was a sad thing for all of us, but no sadder than to think of the ONE HUNDRED Muscatine County kiddies, stuck with a doctor's syringe filled with poison pus that was shot into their bodies to weaken them and possibly cause their death from heart disease before they are twenty. That is what was done by the Muscatine County Medical association when they, under the disguise of "immunization" influenced 100 mothers and 100 fathers to permit their 100 kiddies to be shot with serum or vaccine last week. Mothers and Fathers — will you ever get wise to what vaccination means? Don't you know foreign countries have forbidden it, found it caused death, sleeping sickness, heart disease, and what not. Look up the records. The Chicago Health Department issued a statement that more kiddies died of heart disease between ages of 10 to 14 years than of all other children diseases put together. Every one bore vaccination marks. That's why the parent-teachers association was organized by the doctors under the pretense it was for better health for the kiddies but really was a thought of the serum and vaccine manufacturers upon organized doctors to organize the parents so they could control them by racketeering propaganda. Remember, nothing in line of drugs or medicine will immunize a kid or adults—the only way to keep immune from disease is to keep your blood pure—the only way to keep your blood pure is by drinking, eating and breathing the right things—vaccine or drugs will no more immunize you from diphtheria or small pox than a shot of anything would immunize you from venereal disease. If you think it will just go try it. After 2,500,000 vaccinations in the Philippine Islands 70,000 died of small pox. More died from vaccination in England in one year than died of small pox. Look up records and don't believe the commercializers upon human souls who have organized to get the money regardless of your health. They cannot name one vaccine or one drug that is a specific for anything. Its like your tuberculin cow testing, the cows so near dead with T.B. will not react to the test and left in the herds to give their T.B. milk and counted OK for the inspectors but the good cows are classed as reactors. Will any cow doctor deny that?—HE CANNOT TRUTHFULLY DO SO. It's all a fallacy and the public seems to enjoy it all. I suggest every mother and father refuse to permit their child to be poisoned with cow pus which can be syphilitic which vaccines can be. Imagine the filthy stuff you permit to enter your kid's blood—a puss from small pox patients, rubbed on a cows belly, then sucked from the belly when it gets pussy, mixed with glycerine and squirted in your kid. I mean just that, that's the way it is made. Shame on you parents, you are too ignorant to raise children you don't respect their health. When they are grown up they will curse you for your ignorance every time they see that poison scar.

TWO FINGERS are doing this job today—the others as the familiar shop saying is—are all bungled up.

Small savings deposits in Great Britain now exceed \$12,000,000,000.

Some U. S. Bankers Might Have Their Heads Chopped Off

The Chinese have a requirement that their banks must guarantee all deposits. If the bank fails, off comes the banker's head. But the bank does not fail.

In America we do have one bank that guarantees deposits; that is the Postal Savings Bank, run by the Government.

The American Bankers Association does not like the Chinese system of guaranteed deposits or the United States Government system of guaranteed deposits.

It makes the banker too careful. It would seem that, with some 5,000 banks closed in the recent past, it might not be a bad idea to have some bankers in America that would really be interested in their depositors. Gambling with depositors' money bids fair not to be so popular in future years as it has been in the past. — From Golden Age.

BIG BUSINESS CONTROL

Senator George Norris, fighter for the common man and enemy of the trusts which control America, has no illusions about the United States being free from monopoly. In his famous speech revealing the "spider chart" of financial control he showed that:

1 The Chase National Bank (Rockefeller-controlled) with 86 directors of its own, has in addition, 133 directorships in transportation companies; 69 directorships on other banks; 73 directorships in public utility companies; 82 directorships in insurance companies, and no less than 262 directorships in miscellaneous corporations, some of them being among the most important in the country.

2 The House of Morgan with its 20 partners, holds directorships on 219 bank boards; on 215 insurance companies; on 425 manufacturing and mining companies; 423 transportation companies; on 318 public utility corporations, and on 642 miscellaneous corporations.

Norris presented a list of Chase-linked companies which filled nearly two pages of the Congressional Record.

"The interlocking directorates go a great deal farther than is shown here," said Senator Norris. "The control by the Chase National Bank of a certain corporation of which it does not have, we will say, a majority of the stock holdings will be made complete by the other interlocking directorates that come from other banks which in turn, through these directorships, are connected with the Chase National Bank."

"These banks, (Chase, Morgan and others) by their interlocking method of directorships, when they combine, can control practically any corporation of any size in United States.

"This demonstrates very clearly, in my judgment, that the control of all the business of the United States is drifting very rapidly toward corporations. . . . It demonstrates that all of us soon will be hired men, working for some corporation.

"If the Government of United States wanted to take over the railroads of this country it would have to see only one man, J. P. Morgan.

"That is true of almost any other operation.

"Morgan and his associates could enter into the deal, if they wanted to, and compel a sale.

"They can control the lowering or the raising of wages; they can change the conditions of labor; they can raise or lower the price of the output of any of these manufacturers."

A French railway's experiments with pneumatic tires on passenger cars have effected economy in operation due to reduced weight of rolling stock and comfortable riding conditions.

Retail commodity prices in Japan continue to mount.

So They Said

Statements By The Great And Near Great

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

By "The Old Crab" writing in the American Press

Here and there in the hinterlands fire still spurts from the indignant nostrils of an embattled editor because, in mid-October, a hiring of one of the National Millennium Administrations said a few harsh words to a Southern publicist.

When this happened, not an editor failed to leap to arms; turn loose the heavy artillery; bare his hairy chest to the winds; snort with fervor and abandon — and envision an attack upon "the freedom of the press."

So much has been said and written about the freedom of the press that it is time to discover just what this is—and if it didn't die a few minutes after the first department store elevator fell five floors, to the grief of nine bargain hunters and a floorwalker.

No living practitioner of the journalistic art and mystery seriously contends that the press has much freedom—or that what it has is in grave danger of suppression by the forces of righteousness and higher commodity prices.

Government, indeed, would have to go a long, long way to rivet upon the press heavier shackles than it has riveted upon itself.

Just how many editors, seriously believing that the NRA philosophy was so much hooey and that the galumphings of General Johnson were so much hot air, took the freedom of the press by the horns last summer and hurled it into the arena of battle? Darn few.

Most editors, thoroughly disagreeing with or highly skeptical of the New Vision, simply were afraid to say anything and consoled themselves with the idea that it was "patriotic" to back a revolution about the success of which they were highly dubious. In other words, they shackled themselves. And who are they, today, to cry aloud because some \$25-a-week New Visioner felt his oats?

The freedom of the press exists, no doubt—by special permission of the bondholders, the Ninth National Bank, the department stores, the business manager's wife, the publisher's sweetie and the editor's 19 shares of Commonwealth & Southern.

Wisecracking? The Old Crab knows of one case where Mr. Morgan's little session with the midget was tossed out of a paper entirely because the editor held a block of stock in a "Morgan company."

And you know case after case where the business manager or the advertising-preventer has stalked into the editorial department and . . . But let us not rake up those things for the public to gaze at—and marvel.

What price freedom?

And, WHOSE freedom? The editor's? Or the publisher's? Or the business manager's? Or maybe the public's?

There are editors in America who print the truth as they see it, comment on it as they think and tell the world to go to hell. They have real press freedom—but they are mighty few in number.

The average editor is surrounded by inhibitions, prohibitions and proscriptions galore. His chance of telling his readers the truth is pretty slim. And surely "freedom" can mean nothing except to tell the truth; no one would seek freedom to tell lies.

We bawl about the specter of a political censorship—and submit, because we must, to a business and industrial censorship ten times worse.

Does the gay columnist print any more jokes about the lazy

housewife with the canopener? Let him—and the canning industry will be talking to the advertising manager about him. Let him dredge up the old one about the apartment house janitor putting ice in the furnace—and a delegation of the Janitors' union will be down to see the editor forthwith.

Maybe there ought to be freedom of the press. Most of the nation's great men have said so—though whether the reader cares very much, as long as the comic strips are printed in the right sequence, is problematical.

And maybe a really free newspaper would be a success in the United States. Somebody ought to start one, sometime, and find out.

But until then we ought, in common decency, to pipe down about a freedom we don't possess.

WOMEN AND WAR

Amelia Earhart, famous aviatrix, discussing war in the Yale Daily News.

Women should be treated no differently from men. They should be drafted, made to do the dirty work and real fighting instead of dressing up and parading down the streets.

I think very likely this would tend to discourage war. Too, it would make two nations lining up on the battle field even more ludicrous than they are now.

Also, I believe, the oldest people should be drafted first. They are the ones who start wars, and if they knew that their verdict to fight meant their getting out in the line of fire themselves they would be a great deal slower in rushing into an armed conflict.

POWER TRUST IN POLITICS

The "Electrical World" calls on the power interests to organize to defend private ownership. At the same time, the Utility Investors' Association opens offices in the Shoreham Building in Washington, D. C.

The aim of the Utility Investors' Association will be to convince everyone who has put a dollar into utility securities that Uncle Sam is trying to take his property away from him by promoting such enterprises as Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals.

Utility investors have been mercilessly deflated during the last four or five years. But not by the government. Government regulation never wiped out a dollar honestly invested in a utility. The same may be said of government ownership.

"Sam" Insull and men of his ilk are the lads who picked the pockets of utility investors.

The "Electrical World" demands that each local utility be staffed with "political executives," and that they be permitted to build their political fences. Every employee should be pressed into service, and "educated" to spread the doctrine that something terrible will happen to America unless the movement toward public ownership is checked.

Finally, the "Electrical World" makes this brazen suggestion: "Local tickets should be slated and local platforms written for each community."

Recent elections in a number of cities where public ownership was at stake indicate that the power interests have already perfected at least the skeleton of the kind of national organization the "Electrical World" has in mind.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

An editorial in the Gladewater, Texas, Journal

We are enjoying another little sidelight on the typical American business man.

The boys who jumped in to Please turn to page sixteen

IOWA LOAN SHARKS LINING UP FOR STRONG BATTLE TO KEEP THEIR 42 PER CENT INTEREST

(Continued from page one)

for amounts over that sum to \$300.

The bill as it now goes to the senate is identical with one sponsored by the house at the regular session, when only 8 votes were cast against it.

The Vote

Those voting against the bill were Deswick, Brady, Fabritz, Foster, Hartman, Hultman, Jensen, McCarthy, McCreery, Millhone, Moore of Harrison, Ostby, Peaco, Ricke, Stansell, Stimpson, Stichen, Swift, Thies and Zylstra. Not voting or absent were Fuester, Grell, McDermott, Mooty, Porter, Reed and Schlatter.

Rep. B. L. Metcalf of Muscatine county was one of the representatives who voted in favor of the measure. He also voted against the Johnson amendment.

42 Per Cent!

Senator Lafe Hill, veteran member of the legislature, is one of the most ardent proponents of the move to cut interest rates. In a letter to the Midwest Free Press this week he stated:

"It seems unreasonable that any right thinking person can believe that especially the poor people can afford to pay 42 per cent a year, yet they continue to oppose it.

"Relief is what the poor people need and not a law which will defeat that relief—at least for the present.

"In the 44th session I was chairman of the sub-committee and tried for weeks to get a report out favorable to reduction of interest. Finally, the committee had a special-called meeting and reported it out for indefinite postponement. I resisted the report and received sufficient votes to over-ride it and place it on the calendar. However, the fight continued and the proponents of the bill failed to get a majority. I introduced the bill in the early part of the session of the 45th and after opposition of the most powerful lobby I have known in the ten years I have been in the legislature, the bill was stuck in the sifting committee.

"I secured ample votes to have passed it but not the two-thirds required to pull it out."

So They Said

(Continued from page fifteen)

back the Industrial Recovery Act knowing it was unconstitutional are beginning to change color—that is, surface color, not the color of their insides, which was, is, and always will be yellow.

At first they said, "Sure, we are for the codes"—because they thought they would write the codes. But now because they are not getting codes to suit themselves, they are crying, "Oh, this is a dangerous thing; we cannot support it if the freedom of the press is violated—that would be unconstitutional!"

We might be sympathetic if we didn't know why these boys suddenly turned right-about face and began to cry for "freedom of the press?"

Freedom of the press? Ye Gods; there has been no freedom of the press in fifty years—not since advertising became the source of revenue; for the big advertiser has "controlled" every editorial policy for the past fifty years, with rare exceptions—the Gladewater Journal is one of the few surviving exceptions.

What these business-controlled editors mean is that they are not willing to be compelled to do a thing or not to do a thing by the government WITHOUT compensation. We are against any restriction of the press except that which reader imposes by reading or refusing to read. But we know that the loudest shouters right now would sell their soul for a price and they are not worried about freedom of the press. They want the right to barter their freedom to the highest bidder instead of having it taken by the government—they are willing, and always have been willing, to stay quiet when paid to keep quiet, and give the little fellow hell because he is unable to buy immunity.

The price of true freedom of the press is more exacting on the economic field than on the political.

The Journal has paid, for 19 years the price. We have lost lots of business. We will lose more; but we will never lose our self-respect. We know to what tyrannies this gradual decay—NOT morphosis—of our governmental and economic institutions is leading—and we prefer to fight tyranny and decay on a crumb rather than to live on the flesh-pots of greed.

No; the freedom of the press will remain dead so long as the press aspires to live in places and consort and seek stations beside the rich.

There is no complete freedom of anything, not even the press; for one must have readers if he would live by that nobler sale of his press—to serve those whom it influences, his readers. But that is a democratic, just, noble restraint, and tolerable by any right-thinking person, and entirely wholesome for the government.

Construction of the new airport in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is under way.

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Moscow Dam Debate Attracts Big Crowd

DES MOINES — A large crowd of opponents and proponents of the proposed Moscow Dam project in the Cedar river attending a hearing on the bill to legalize the plan which was held before a joint meeting of the house and senate drainage committees yesterday.

The bill providing for the dam is sponsored by Senator Ed. Hicklin of Wapello.

"Parasites" Shouted At British Nobles

LONDON — King George V was heckled Tuesday as he concluded his address opening the Winter session of Parliament.

As peers and peeresses stood with eyes lowered, John McGovern, member of Parliament, who has frequently been expelled from the house for violent attacks on his colleagues, shouted from the gallery:

"What about measures for abolition of the 'Means' test and unemployment cuts?"

"You're a gang of lazy, idle parasites, living on wealth that other people create. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves. Think of the starving people."

McGovern said he had no regrets.

Chicago Bakers Cut Their Bread Prices

CHICAGO — A good loaf of bakers' bread, either sliced or unsliced, is available at 5 cents in several hundred stores this week because of a "price war."

The price trimming on bread started when a chain of stores offered a twelve ounce loaf for 5 cents. This price was met by other stores later when 16 ounce loaves were offered at the same price.

It is the first time nickel a pound bread has been available here since last July, when by agreement all bakers raised bread prices 1 cent a loaf.

In recent weeks many bakers boosted their prices on bread that in July sold for 5 cents to 7 cents. Housewives have been baking more of their own breadstuffs of late, as flour prices were reduced by some millers.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

HENRY THE FIRST (King of the Farmers) SAYS MAY FORCE CUTS IN ACREAGE

The American Federation of Labor has sent the following article to the Midwest Free Press:

CHICAGO — Secretary of Agriculture Wallace told the Association of Land Grant Colleges here that the Government may use compulsory measures to enforce the acreage reduction program.

"If selfish, bitter prejudice undermines the Government plan," he said, "the nation may find it necessary as a matter of self-preservation to use compulsion."

He declared that hog prices now would be down to \$2 a hundred were it not for Government support, and warned farmers that "there is little hope that prices will not sink to the \$2 level or lower within 12 months" unless they joined in supporting the corn-hog reduction program.

Secretary Wallace admitted that mistakes had been made in administering the acreage reduction program, but added:

"Millions of people, in spite of the malcontent, are beginning to get the feeling of a common goal voluntarily and intelligently approached."

"Our plan is a voluntary one, in contrast to features of other proposed relief plans which contain features of compulsion. That means of Government activity is popular now in some parts of Europe but we want none of it here."

Nebraska Bankers Must Go To Prison

LINCOLN, Neb. — Prison sentences imposed on two Nebraska bankers for receiving deposits when they knew their institution to be insolvent were upheld last week by the Nebraska supreme court.

The bankers are John M. Flannigan, former president of the Citizens State bank at Stuart, and George H. Gutru, who headed the Newman Grove State bank.

Flannigan, whose brother, had previously gone to the penitentiary under a sentence upheld by the supreme court, will serve six years.

Gutru will serve five years.

Hungary is wrestling with the problem of marketing its abnormal wheat surplus.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT

(Continued from page fourteen)

great majority of the citizens of this country.

The truth has been distorted, we have been plunged into calamities and errors because there was no medium in which the real public opinion of the citizens of this country could find expression. There is no hope that the public press as at present owned and directed can ever again become a medium of expression of public opinion.

The only hope for the American People to ever again have a Free press is to destroy the present press; first, cease to give them any mailing rates save rates that will at least pay the cost of handling; and second, as they receive their revenue through advertisements, said advertisements being paid for on the basis of dictating its news and editorial policy, it would seem that there should be placed a heavy tax on their advertising space.

This would seem the simplest and the best way to destroy the present false propaganda press. In exempting the smaller weekly publications these publications could become the means of giving public expression to the thoughts, ideals and hopes of the American people.

Real Free Speech
Des Moines, Iowa

OUR CONGRESSMAN OPPOSES DIRECT BUYING OF HOGS

WASHINGTON, Ia. — Congressman Edward C. Eicher, has written Dr. A. G. Black, director of the corn and hog program, Washington, D. C. urging him to do away with the direct buying of hogs which does away with an open competitive and central market and has held down the prices of hogs in this state.

"I am becoming more and more confirmed in the conclusion that your hog program is not going to bring for the producer the higher prices that he expects and must have this winter, unless you compel the big packers to go into an open, competitive central market for their necessary supplies," Eicher wrote to Black.

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DRUG STORE

Depressions Don't Bother Monopolies

NEW YORK — Depressions don't hurt when you have a nation-wide monopoly. Directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.25 a share; thus completing the twelfth full year of dividends amounting to \$9 a share each year.

The year just ended, in which the A. T. & T. kept up its full payments, includes the worst months of the worst depression in history.

Total dividends declared by the company during the year are \$167,960,476, which is a record.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"